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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1975

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Sun. Temp. 11-12 (54-55). Tomorrow clear,
temp. 12-15 (54-59). Yesterday's temp. 10-12
(50-54).
LONDON: Sun. Temp. 12-15 (54-59).
Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 10-14 (50-57).
HAMBURG: Sun. Temp. 12-15 (54-59).
Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 10-14 (50-57).
NEW YORK: Sun. Temp. 12-15 (54-59).
Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 10-14 (50-57).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	41.00
Belgium	13 B.F.	Luxembourg	16 L.F.
Denmark	3 D.K.	Morocco	2 Dr.
France	11 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	2 P.M.	Nigeria	46 N.
Greece	15 Dr.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
India	20 Rs.	Portugal	200 Esc.
Iran	20 Rials	Spain	166 Ptas.
Israel	20 Lira	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
Italy	20 Lira	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
		Turkey	2.25 Lira
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 S.
		Yugoslavia	1.50 D.



United Press International.
WAR OF NERVES—Policemen of the anti-gang brigade outside the Paris bank where holdup men held hostages.

Seek Money, Car, Plane

Paris Teller and Gunman Die, Hostages Are Held in Holdup

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Two gunmen barricaded themselves inside a bank here today, took at least four hostages and killed another after a holdup attempt in which police fatally shot a third robber.

The gunmen said by telephone to newsmen that they had shot and killed a bank teller and that they would shoot a hostage every half hour if they were not allowed to escape with 3 million francs (\$475,000).

The gunmen held up a bank on Avenue de la Republique in eastern Paris and were making their getaway when police outside opened fire and killed one of them. The others retreated into the bank, taking at least two women and two men hostage, police said.

Police blocked off access to the area and took up positions around the besieged building.

In addition to the money, the

Ford Broadens

Probe of Arab Boycotts in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—President Ford today expanded his investigation of alleged anti-Jewish discrimination by foreign investors in the United States.

Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Mr. Ford, who announced yesterday he had ordered the Justice, State and Commerce Departments to investigate the charges, has extended his fact-finding to the Defense Department.

The investigation was reportedly prompted by reports that Arab oil countries and bankers have refused to do business with American banks and companies that also deal with Israel.

The controversy was compounded yesterday with the disclosure that the Saudi Arabian government wanted to insure that no "klingons" were included in a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers detachment sent to that Arab nation.

Mr. Nessen said Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, without waiting for Mr. Ford's directive, had already instructed all American military commanders to insure no such discrimination exists in their units.

Abductors Get Berlin Candidate For Mayor

By Craig R. Whitney

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (NYT)—At least three unidentified terrorists, a woman and two men, kidnapped Peter Lorenz, the Christian Democratic candidate for mayor of West Berlin, three days before the election. He was being driven to his office this morning.

Officials suspected a connection between the kidnapping and German leftist radical groups, but said they had no proof. They added that they were prepared to deal with possible ransom demands by the kidnappers and offered a \$44,000 reward for information.

The crime on a wooded street not far from Mr. Lorenz's home on the city's southwest outskirts created uncertainty and shock in the entire German political scene.

Mayor Klaus Schlueter emerged from a special meeting of city and national political leaders here this afternoon and said that the West Berlin vote would take place as scheduled Sunday despite Mr. Lorenz's disappearance. But all remaining campaigning was called off.

Native Berliner

Mr. Lorenz, 53 years old and a native Berliner, is not a national political figure. But he aspires to an office that Willy Brandt held before he became West German chancellor in 1969.

Mr. Lorenz's party had been expected to make some gains against the ruling Social Democrats before this incident. Since he had based his campaign on the issues of unsafe streets and alleged toleration of dangerous leftist radicals by the city government, the Christian Democrats might now well win a majority of the votes Sunday for the first time since the war.

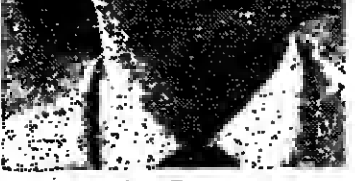
A Berlin police official, Manfred Kittlaus, said Mr. Lorenz's driver had been shown a photograph of Angela Luther, a 35-year-old alleged anarchist who has been underground for the last three years, and had identified her as one of the three who staged the kidnapping near Mr. Lorenz's home this morning.

Mr. Kittlaus, at a news conference, gave the following account of the incident.

Mr. Lorenz, as usual, was picked up by his driver, Werner Sowa, at his home in the Schöneberg section and took the right front seat in the sedan to go to his office downtown.

Mr. Sowa noticed that a woman driving a red sedan was following them. At an intersection, her car bumped into theirs, and both cars stopped. Simultaneously, a small truck pulled into the road and blocked the Lorenz car.

Mr. Sowa got out of the car to inspect the damage but was hit in the back of the head. When (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Peter Lorenz



United Press International.
RICEAIR—Bags of rice being loaded aboard a chartered DC-8 cargo plane yesterday in Saigon for an airlift to the embattled Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. It is one of three jets making the rice run daily from Saigon to Phnom Penh for the next 30 days.

Rockets Explode as 1st Plane Unloads

Rice Airlift to Phnom Penh Begins

By Philip A. McCombs

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The first jet cargo plane in a large-scale U.S. airlift of rice from Saigon landed today at Pocheuntey Airport, west of this besieged capital, just before Khmer Rouge rockets struck near the end of the runway.

Two insurgent rockets smashed into a market near the runway at 8 a.m. as the first DC-8 stretch jet carrying 45 tons of rice was unloading, according to witnesses.

At the same time, a C-130 Hercules loaded with ammunition was making its final approach, witnesses said. The rockets missed both aircraft by more than 500 yards but killed at least a dozen persons and wounded many in the market, the witnesses said.

Along with a military ammunition and fuel airlift from U.S. stockpiles in Thailand that is already under way, the new airlift to provide rice for civilians starting March 4 means that Phnom Penh is being entirely supplied by air with what officials say would be enough ammunition, fuel and rice for the city to survive indefinitely, with strict rationing.

As of March 4, according to a U.S. Embassy spokesman, the

daily air deliveries to Phnom Penh will be 600 tons of military ammunition and fuel, 545 short tons of rice and 32,000 gallons of civilian fuel.

With the beginning of the rice airlift, those levels were almost reached today. The high cost of the airlift, however, is considered by observers here to be prohibitive over a long period of time, even if the U.S. Congress grants the additional aid for

Cambodia that the Ford administration has requested.

The rice airlift that started today and that will last for 30 days under the present contract costs \$5.5 million, excluding the cost of the rice itself. This brings the total U.S.-paid cost of emergency air transportation into Phnom Penh to \$10 million in the last five months.

According to the U.S. Embassy, the cost of military ammunition and fuel for Cambodia, plus its delivery by air, is \$15 million a day. At this rate, money already authorized for military expenditure in Cambodia by Congress will run out by April, according to the embassy.

The airlift is thought to be at least 10 and possibly many more times as expensive a form of transportation as the Mekong River convoys that supplied the city until the Khmer Rouge interdicted the river more than two months ago.

Short of Ammunition

Both President Ford and the U.S. ambassador here, John Gunther Dean, have said that, unless the congressional appropriation is forthcoming, the government will run out of ammunition and have to surrender to the insurgents. Military observers here say it is difficult to see how the government forces are going to open the Mekong for convoy traffic to this city of 2 million persons until late June, when the rainy season is expected to swell the size of the river and make it more difficult for the insurgents to attack convoys.

If Congress appropriated additional funds, sources here say, it might be possible for the government to survive on the airlift for the next four months, when river convoys recommence. That would be the end of the current U.S. fiscal year, and then presumably, with the military situation improving here, the administration would request enough funds next year to keep the situation stable for another year.

The military side of Pocheuntey Airport was crowded with activity this morning as different kinds of airplanes landed, were unloaded and quickly took off again.

During a one-hour period when reporters were allowed to watch and film the busy scene, two stretch jets laden with rice, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Dollar Drops Amid Rumors Of Arab Sales

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI)—The dollar fell to new lows today against several European currencies, including the Swiss franc and declined to a 17-month low against the French franc.

Rumors of large sales of dollars by oil-producing countries helped weaken the dollar, although dealers generally agreed that the basic problem is a lack of buyers of the U.S. currency. Story Page 9.

Arias Vows Spain Will Crush Those Disloyal to Its System

MADRID, Feb. 27.—Premier Carlos Arias Navarro said on television and radio last night that Communist and separatist groups would not be allowed to operate legally in Spain.

Questioned by seven journalists in the first news conference a Spanish head of government has held during the 36-year-old regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Premier said that under a two-month-old statute anyone is free to form a political association as long as he accepts and is loyal to the prevailing system.

He made it clear that he did not consider Communist or separatist groups, such as those in the Basque country, loyal. But later he said that there is room within the system for "a non-subversive left."

"I want to assure all Spaniards that the government, through the forces of public order, has at its disposal all necessary means to smash any attempt to disrupt the life of the country," Mr. Arias said.

"Except for radical minorities, I think what Spain wants is that stability should be blended with innovation, Gen. Franco's peace with progress," he added.

The Premier defended his year-old program for mild liberal reform, which has been heavily criticized by both extremes in Spanish political life.

The ultrarightists say the program is too liberal while those seeking a turn toward democracy claim that it is too slow.

"Personally, I have felt the pin pricks from certain sectors which fortunately are a minority, which consider themselves inheritors of orthodoxy and have criticized me as a deviationist," Mr. Arias said.

The Premier, who was speaking against a background of political labor and student unrest in Spain, confirmed the resignation of his vice-premier and labor minister, Licio de la Fuente.

Mr. de la Fuente, who had held the labor post for six years, resigned this week because of a dispute with Cabinet colleagues who opposed his view that workers have the right to strike.

The Premier admitted that there were differences in the government but refused to say whether Mr. de la Fuente's resignation would lead to further Cabinet changes.

The police today broke up a students' sit-in in San Isidro Cathedral here and arrested about 400 of them, church sources said. Lawyers for the students said that about 350 were freed later.

The students were protesting the closing of Valladolid University by the government and other police action on Spanish campuses.

Senate Chiefs Seek to Renew Aid for Turkey

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Senate Democratic and Republican leaders introduced a bill yesterday to lift the military aid embargo against Turkey in an effort to prevent a worsening of Turkish-U.S. relations and to spur negotiations on the crisis in Cyprus.

Under strong administration pressure, the key leaders submitted a measure, to be taken up today by the Senate Appropriations Committee, that would give President Ford the right to renew for Turkey the military aid flow that was suspended by Congress effective Feb. 5.

Since the aid's suspension, Turkey has threatened to sever military ties with the United States and has accused Washington of acting in bad faith.

The ban on military aid was imposed as the result of the Cyprus crisis and the view of the majority in Congress that Turkey had violated U.S. law in using American military equipment in its military actions in Cyprus.

U-2 Flights From Cyprus Are Reported

Nicosia Allows U.S. To Base Spy Planes

By Alex Efth

NICOSIA, Feb. 27 (AP)—The nonaligned government of Cyprus has permitted U-2 spy planes of the U.S. Air Force to be stationed at the British air base of Akrotiri in the south of the island. It was disclosed here today by informed sources.

The sources said the high-flying reconnaissance planes were used for special missions over the Middle East, to monitor Arab and Israeli troop movements.

The flights were carried out with the tacit approval of both Israel and the Arab "confederation" states of Egypt, Syria and Jordan as a necessary aid to the peace-making efforts of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the sources said.

But the operation was kept secret to prevent embarrassment of the Arabs, the Israelis and the neutralist government of Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus.

4 Airmen Seized

The use of Akrotiri by the U.S. spy planes was uncovered following the arrest of four U.S. Air Force personnel by Cypriot police in Nicosia earlier this week.

The four U.S. airmen, in civilian clothes, were mistaken for spies when they were observed taking photographs near the cease-fire line dividing the heavily fortified Greek and Turkish sectors of the capital. They were released after questioning.

Press reports of their arrest provided the first indication that U.S. airmen were based at Akrotiri.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia admitted that some U.S. Air Force personnel were at Akrotiri, and that the Cyprus government was aware of it. The spokesman refused to reveal either the number of U.S. airmen at the base or what they were doing there.

Presence Confirmed

Today, a Cyprus government spokesman also admitted during a press briefing that his government "had been informed about the presence of United States personnel at Akrotiri." He also refused to say how many were there and why they were there.

A spokesman for the British Sovereign Bases said the U.S. airmen were at Akrotiri in connection with the use of the airport by U.S. Air Force planes since the closure of the Nicosia International Airport. Nicosia airport was closed after the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July.

The air base at Akrotiri is one of two Sovereign Bases retained on the island by Britain after (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Envoy Lobbying

This information was conveyed by William Macomber Jr., the American ambassador to Turkey, who has been vigorously lobbying on Capitol Hill in recent days to persuade the members of Congress to reconsider the aid cutoff.

So far, no matching bill has been introduced in the House, where anti-Turkish views have been more pronounced than in the Senate.

The bill would allow the President to lift the ban on military aid so long as Turkey observed the decision in view of the U.S. military aid embargo and the halting of Italian and West German military assistance.

Mr. Sancar told the newspaper: "We are working on nuclear energy. There are plans to manufacture atom bombs and nuclear reactors. We have reached a fairly advanced state in rocket manufacture."

Ankara Plans A-Bomb

LONDON, Feb. 27 (UPI)—Turkey has decided to develop its own atomic bomb, the Financial Times said today in a dispatch from Ankara.

Quoting Turkish Defense Minister Ilhan Saner, the newspaper said that Turkey reached the decision in view of the U.S. military aid embargo and the halting of Italian and West German military assistance.

Mr. Sancar told the newspaper: "We are working on nuclear energy. There are plans to manufacture atom bombs and nuclear reactors. We have reached a fairly advanced state in rocket manufacture."

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Radium Hazard Is Found in Toronto Building

By Walter Sullivan

TORONTO, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Because a photographer here noticed last week that his film was becoming badly fogged, it has been discovered that a patch of radium-soaked concrete is hidden under floor tile and presents a hazard in an office building here.

The hazard is believed by health authorities to be the residue of luminous paint spilled on the third floor of the building when, during World War II, luminous instrument dials for aircraft cockpits were being produced there.

The Ministry of Health has issued an appeal for all those who worked on that floor during the last 30 years to present themselves. An effort will be made to determine if any occupied desks were close to the spill site.

Patch Believed to Have Residue Of Luminous Paint Spilled in '40s

Emissions from the spill site are 800 times higher than those considered safe for prolonged exposure. So far, about 90 former and present occupants of offices on the third floor have made themselves known. Those who appear to have suffered dangerous exposure will be examined for signs of cancer or other effects.

Radiation Sickness

There have been two other examples of widespread radiation exposure. In the 1930s, U.S. women who had been employed as painters of luminous watch dials began to contract bone cancer, fatal anemia and other forms of radiation sickness.

Radium had apparently been

incorporated into their bodies when they used their lips to shape paint brushes to a point. The resulting lawsuits continued into the 1930s.

Another instance was the first public disclosure of the wide-spread distribution of fallout from atomic bomb explosions. As in the current case, the disclosure was made because of film fogging. Following the first such explosion, conducted in New Mexico on July 16, 1945, the Eastman Kodak Co. found that radioactive specks in strawboard stiffeners used for packing X-ray film were fogging the film. Strawboard was being used because radioactive waste, following the proliferation of wartime luminous dial facto-

ries, had contaminated cardboard which had been employed.

Investigation revealed that the straw used in the strawboard had been harvested from fields several hundred miles north of the bomb site. Following a survey by The New York Times, it then became apparent that radioactive debris from the bomb had spread at least as far east as Maryland and as far west as Arizona.

In the spill here, the covering layer of tile has not been removed. Instead, the area has been covered with lead bricks to contain the radiation.

At present, a Health Ministry spokesman said yesterday, there is no desk close to the contaminated site. In the past, however, the premises have been used by a variety of occupants and the floor plan repeatedly has been changed.

Cites His Age, GOP's 'Rising Stars'

Rockefeller Rules Out White House Race

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Vice-President Rockefeller today virtually ruled himself out of presidential politics.

Citing his age and a desire to keep President Ford's trust, Mr. Rockefeller declared, "I'm just not a competitive factor with the rising stars" on the Republican political front.

The Vice-President, 68, insisted that Mr. Ford is "bound to run and be a candidate" for re-election next year.

So "you've got to be talking about 1980," Mr. Rockefeller said, "and that's crazy."

He also declared that "I'm fed up with that stuff—with politics. This is no time for it. I bitterly resent people who talk about politics in the future when we've got tremendous human problems today. It's in poor taste and offensive to the American people."

"I have no prospects, no thoughts and no plans for 1980."



Nelson Rockefeller

Rebels Fight To Control Eritrea Town

Ethiopians Besieged For Week at Keren

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Ethiopian troops and Eritrean guerrillas are locked in heavy fighting for control of Keren, a road and rail junction between the provincial capital, Asmara, and the Sudan border, sources said here today.

The fighting has been going on since the weekend and casualties on both sides were said to be high. An unconfirmed report said a battalion of Ethiopian troops was surrounded by secessionist forces last night and had suffered heavy losses.

Keren is defended by more than 1,500 Ethiopian troops, the sources said.

It sits astride the only road through the mountains from the coast to the Sudan—an important route for arms shipments to the secessionists.

Possible Capital
The town has been mentioned among diplomats here as a possible site for an Eritrean guerrilla provisional capital.

On Tuesday, an Eritrean guerrilla official said in Kuwait that he hoped a republic of Eritrea would be proclaimed before the July summit meeting of heads of state of the Organization of African Unity.

The sources said that Ethiopian Air Force bombers first began attacking guerrilla positions in the hills on the outskirts of Keren, 57 miles northwest of Asmara, on Sunday. Heavy fighting followed and was continuing, the sources added.

Throughout the battle, rocket and bazooka attacks were matched by artillery barrages from government batteries supporting Ethiopian troops.

Attack in Asmara

Last night, the guerrillas launched a rocket attack on an Ethiopian Army camp in Asmara. The thunder of exploding shells and the firing of heavy machine guns echoed across the city for an hour until the guerrillas pulled out, residents reported.

Diplomatic sources said that 1,500 to 2,000 Palestinians, trained in guerrilla warfare, were now working with the Eritreans and training new recruits, who have joined the secessionist cause since a virtual civil war began nearly four weeks ago.

They were also reported to be using sophisticated Soviet weapons, such as rockets, supplied by Arab backers.

Belgians Hold 2 In Beef Racket

ANTWERP, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Police have arrested two Belgian customs officials on suspicion of helping an international beef-smuggling gang, police sources said today. The sources said the gang's operation violated the total ban on beef imports into Common Market nations.

Under Common Market rules, beef may enter one of the nine market nations now only if it is in transit to a point outside the market. To prove this, customs officials at the point where the meat entered the Common Market must later receive documents from the exit point.

The sources said the two officials, based at the Belgian-Dutch border town of Essen, forged the exit documents and stamps. The beef, meanwhile, disappeared inside the Common Market nations. So far, 600 tons of the smuggled beef have been traced, the sources said. Total amounts involved are believed to be much larger.

Phone Co. Fire Hurts 100 in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP).—A blaze that virtually destroyed a New York Telephone Co. building in lower Manhattan early today injured more than 100 firemen and other persons and disrupted service on police and hospital emergency lines and on about 170,000 private telephones.

Fire officials said that the fire was still out of control 12 hours after it began shortly after midnight. They cautioned that, even if the fire were brought under control today, it would continue to smolder for the next several days.

A telephone company official called the fire "the worst disaster in terms of service in the history of the New York Telephone Co."



LISBON STREET SCENE—Woman passing a wall plastered with political posters.

Northern Ship Is Sunk

Four U.S. Planes Are Involved In Aerial Incident Over Korea

SEOUL, Feb. 27 (AP).—Four U.S. military planes took to the air last night during a tense situation involving North and South Korean fighters and a sea chase south of the demarcation line, U.S. officials said today.

A 50-ton North Korean boat sank after colliding with a South Korean naval vessel, the South Korean Defense Ministry said.

The ministry said a dogfight almost resulted between "dozens" of North Korean MIGs and South Korean and U.S. fighter-bombers, with planes of the two sides coming within 17 miles of each other.

A U.S. spokesman said four U.S. Phantom jets were in the air in the general area but did not participate in the pursuit of "North Korean intruders."

Asked if U.S. Air Force involvement was routine in Korean border or naval incidents, the spokesman said, "We do not discuss operational matters."

The Defense Ministry said the boat that sank was one of two North Korean vessels found cruising about 20 miles south of the westward extension of the military demarcation line between the two Koreas. Before the collision, it said, at least eight North Korean ships, most of them naval vessels, were found cruising south of the line in an apparent attempt to protect the two boats.

Challenge Ignored
The two had been challenged, the ministry said, and when they ignored attempts to communicate with them, South Korean vessels gave chase and called for air support.

A ministry spokesman said that if the boat had been a fishing craft, as claimed by North Korea, it should have been to the south of the line in an apparent attempt to protect the two boats.

A North Korean broadcast monitored in Tokyo today said the boat was a fishing craft and was sunk "deliberately" by the South Koreans in a "barbaric, piratical act."

A broadcast by North Korea's official Central News Agency said, "Even the air force of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea joined the South Korean puppet clique in this piracy."

The general area off the west coast was unofficially designated as South Korea's fishery protection zone following the 1953 armistice and North Korean ships seldom had violated the zone before yesterday, a South Korean source said.

Survey in Brazil Backs Divorce

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 27 (AP).—The Gallup Institute of Brazil said yesterday that 64 percent of 800 persons it polled favor legalizing divorce in this predominantly Catholic country.

Brazil has more Catholics than any other nation, according to baptismal records. It is one of the few remaining countries where divorce is not legal. The Brazilian Catholic Church is preparing for a battle over the issue after Congress opens Saturday.

Saudi Freighter Sinks

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A Saudi Arabian freighter carrying cattle, camels and sheep sank yesterday in the Red Sea off the Yemen coast, the Saudi Arabian Press Agency said.

U.S. Consul Is Kidnapped In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 27 (AP).—About a dozen leftist guerrillas kidnapped the U.S. honorary consul in the industrial city of Cordoba last night.

Police said that John Egan, 62, apparently unhurt, was carried off in a truck after being seized in his home, where he also had his office.

Today, in a communiqué distributed to newsmen in Cordoba, the Montoneros group of leftist guerrillas said that Mr. Egan would be executed if authorities did not reveal the whereabouts of four captured guerrillas by 7 p.m. tomorrow. The communiqué demanded that the government show the four guerrillas alive on television and in newspaper pictures.

Mr. Egan's wife, who was at home during the kidnapping, telephoned the U.S. Embassy here to report the abduction in the city 450 miles northwest of the capital. The embassy sent representatives to assist officials in Cordoba.

Witnesses said three men and one woman went into the house—ostensibly to seek visas—while about eight guerrillas waited outside in three vehicles. They said the kidnappers left leaflets of the Montoneros, a guerrilla organization which opposes conservative policies of President Isabel Peron while professing loyalty to those of her husband, the late President Juan Peron.

Extortion Policy

U.S. and Argentine policy has been to reject extortion demands. Mr. Egan, a native of Peru, Mont. retired here recently from the Kaiser Aluminum Co. after spending 20 years in Latin America. He looks after American interests in Cordoba, Argentina's second largest city.

No regular U.S. government official has been based in Cordoba since guerrillas kidnapped, wounded and later released U.S. Information Service officer Alfred Laun last April 12.

The latest abduction occurred 12 days before the scheduled visit of William Rogers, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, in preparation for an official trip here by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Mr. Egan is the eighth U.S. official kidnapped in Latin America since 1969. Four American diplomats have been killed in Latin America since 1963, none in Argentina.

According to witnesses, Mr. Egan's abductors were heavily armed as they seized their victim in front of his wife. She escaped.

The consul was bundled into a pickup truck and driven off at high speed, the witnesses said. Mr. Egan's unguarded home is about five miles from the center of Cordoba, in the heavily populated neighborhood of Villa Belgrano. Beyond the neighborhood, roads lead into forested mountains.

U.K. Denies Ban On Arms to China

LONDON, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The government today denied a "nonsense" British press report that Prime Minister Harold Wilson has agreed to ban arms sales to China as part of a trade deal he signed recently with the Soviet Union.

The question was not discussed during the Prime Minister's recent Moscow visit and the story is nonsense, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

The report, carried in the Daily Express, said China has been placed on the list of countries to which the sale of military equipment is banned.

Italian Blast Injures 8; Fascist Leaflet Found

SAVONA, Italy, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Savona's seventh bomb explosion in three months injured two policemen and six passers-by this week. A leaflet found on the scene attributed the bombing to Ordine Nero a neo-Fascist group.

The leaflet read: "Here we come again, Black Order. Six bombings in Savona last November resulted in the death of a woman and injury to 11 persons."

Closing Pleas Made in Trial Of Mihajlov

Verdict Is Expected To Be Issued Today

By Malcolm W. Browne

NOVI SAD, Yugoslavia, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Lawyers for a prominent Yugoslav dissident today asked the judge in his trial not to be swayed by the fact that President Tito himself has denounced the defendant.

The man on trial, Mihajlo Mihajlov, told the court in his final defense today that he expects to be convicted on a charge of making hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia, for which he could be sentenced to 15 years at hard labor.

But he said that, if he were acquitted, it would be a historic day for Yugoslavia.

The 40-year-old writer, who has been awaiting trial in prison since his arrest in October, will receive his verdict and sentence tomorrow.

The trial has attracted international attention because Mr. Mihajlov is accused, in essence, of slandering Yugoslavia by writing that there is no freedom of speech or press in the country. Two representatives of Amnesty International have been present at the trial.

He has been convicted on similar charges three times in the past and on one occasion served 1 1/2 years in prison. He is known particularly as a critic of Soviet Communism but he also has written critical of Yugoslavia's one-party system.

One of Mr. Mihajlov's two lawyers, Veljko Kovacevic, referred to a speech which Marshal Tito made Tuesday night before the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist party.

Right of Defense

In the speech, Marshal Tito took the Western press to task for according so much attention to Mr. Mihajlov's trial and for implying that he was a great writer. The President asserted that in the Mihajlov case and other current political cases, Yugoslavia has a right to defend itself against dangerous foreign pressure.

In response, Mr. Kovacevic recalled Yugoslav history, saying that modern Yugoslavia was heir to certain old juridical principles, one of which was a 14th-century code that enjoined courts from being intimidated by outside authority, even by the king himself.

Lawyers argued that, to prove its charge under Paragraph 118 of the criminal code of the country, the prosecution would have to demonstrate that Mr. Mihajlov's writing was both "malicious and untruthful" and, if a more serious part of the charge were to be sustained, that this writing was on behalf of foreign interests.

The prosecutor, Radovan Jozanov, asserted, however, that no proof was necessary for what was already commonly known.

The charges are based on four articles written by Mr. Mihajlov for foreign publications, one of which was The New York Times.

Cited particularly as an example of hostile propaganda was a comparison drawn in one of the articles between the new system for selecting delegates to the Yugoslav National Assembly and the method used in Fascist Italy.

Candidate Kidnapped

(Continued from Page 1)

he came to a few minutes later, he heard Mr. Lorenz struggling and crying for help and then the small truck drove off.

American and British military helicopters helped in the police search.

Mayor Schuets, although he is Mr. Lorenz's opponent, is also his friend, and he looked grim after the meeting this afternoon. He said such national political party leaders as Mr. Brandt and the Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and Gov. Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democrats, were reportedly discussing what to do if the kidnappers made ransom demands.

About 80 members of an alleged anarchist gang, usually called the Baader-Meinhof gang after its leader, Ulrike Meinhof, are being held in German jails around the country.

Baader and Meinhof will go on trial in Stuttgart May 21 on charges of bombing government and U.S. Army installations in West Germany three years ago.

On Nov. 10 a Berlin judge's Guenter von Drenkmann, was shot and killed at his home, apparently by political extremists who were attempting to kidnap him.

Mr. Schuets has been governing with a bare majority of 50.4 percent of the vote since the last Berlin elections four years ago.

Berliners, traditionally strong supporters of the Social Democrats, may feel the party has been in power too long. Curiously, the Ostpolitik of Mr. Brandt left Berliners, its principal beneficiaries, disappointed that it had not somehow been able to do more for those on the other side of the Berlin Wall.

Mr. Lorenz's platform appealed to a commonly held political view here that Bonn had given away too much in return for too little.

The East Germans have agreed to improve the transit routes through their country to West Berlin, his campaign leaflets say, but only if the West Germans pay for it.



Parked trucks blocking the main superhighway into Paris from the north yesterday.

Truck Drivers Block Northern Approaches of Paris

PARIS, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—

Hundreds of French long-distance truck drivers blocked the main northern approaches to Paris today and threatened to paralyze traffic in the capital unless the government met their demands.

Late yesterday afternoon, the drivers parked their trucks on main roads leading into the north

of the city, forcing drivers to take to the back roads.

"If the government does not give us satisfaction, we will cut off the southern and western approaches and drive into Paris to the 'Transport Ministry,'" a drivers' spokesman said.

The drivers are protesting increased fuel prices and dwindling loads.

Their roadblocks have forced airline passengers flying out of the new Charles de Gaulle Airport to make long detours to reach the airport at Roissy. If the drivers move to the southern approaches of Paris, they will cut off the capital's other main airport, Orly, as well as the central wholesale market at Bercy.

Washington Denies Making Such a Deal

Egypt Sees Israeli Pullout for U.S. Oil Aid

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Egyptian officials say they are confident that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will be able to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from the strategic mountain passes and oil fields in the Sinai when he returns to the Middle East next month.

Meanwhile, however, tough bargaining continues in almost daily meetings between Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and U.S. Ambassador Hermann Eilts.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to arrive in Egypt March 7 to meet with President Anwar Sadat for two days before going to Israel for the first of several trips.

"Barring a 10-percent chance of a last-minute Israeli balk, there will be an agreement," an Egyptian official said.

U.S. Purchase of Oil

Official Egyptian optimism is based largely on the belief that the United States has decided to buy Israeli concessions to further economic and military assistance.

Informed diplomatic sources said yesterday that the Ford administration had agreed to buy Iranian oil for Israel at a cost of nearly \$250 million for the current year. The money will be paid directly to Iran, the source said.

The Abu Rudels field in the Sinai produces about 80,000 barrels a day, according to Israeli figures. At current prices, the prospective American payment would roughly cover the loss suffered by Israel during one year if the field were given back to Egypt.

Mr. Eilts is believed to have informed the Egyptians during the last few days of Washington's willingness to purchase Iranian oil for Israel. The matter was discussed by Mr. Kissinger and the Shah of Iran at a meeting in Zurich Feb. 18.

[In Washington, the State Department today refused comment on the report that the United States has agreed to buy Iranian oil for Israel. United Press International reported that department spokesman Robert Anderson said: "I am sure there will be continued speculation regarding the secretary's plans and all I want to say is that the secretary is not returning to the Middle East next week with any plans."

Candy and Cake

In addition to the vodka, the visitors carried 50,000 packets containing candies and cakes. But their instructions from the Lubavitcher rabbi were not only to convey cheer, love and warmth to the Israeli soldiers but also to get them to perform mitzvot, or good deeds.

Specifically, Rabbi Schneerson had urged that as many soldiers as could be reached should put on the phylacteries containing Biblical scriptures that Jews wear on their arms and heads during their weekday morning prayers.

The Hasidim went to great lengths to get to the soldiers. Rabbi Schneerson, climbed a 130-foot ladder to reach a soldier on an observation platform overlooking the front lines.

An army corporal was killed and two other soldiers wounded in the demonstration in Sidiou yesterday, a military spokesman said. Other reports said 13 civilians were injured. Shops throughout Sidiou were closed, students were sent home and traffic came to a standstill.

The demonstrators were protesting the granting of a license to a fishing company which they claimed would deprive local fishermen of their livelihood.

Lebanese Port Closed by Strike

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—

Lebanon's port of Sidon was paralyzed today by a general strike called to protest clashes between the army and demonstrators supporting the rights of fishermen.

An army corporal was killed and two other soldiers wounded in the demonstration in Sidon yesterday, a military spokesman said. Other reports said 13 civilians were injured. Shops throughout Sidon were closed, students were sent home and traffic came to a standstill.

The demonstrators were protesting the granting of a license to a fishing company which they claimed would deprive local fishermen of their livelihood.

Chad Woman Jailed In Witchcraft Plot

NDJAMENA, Chad, Feb. 27 (AP).—Mrs. Kallouma Guembang, former president of the women's section of the Chad Progressive party, was sentenced to seven years in jail yesterday on charges of plotting to use sorcery to try to kill President Ngarta Tombalbaye.

(Reuters reported the court was told that Mrs. Guembang pierced the eyes of a black sheep, representing President Tombalbaye, and buried it alive.)

Hasidic Jews Observe Purim By 'Invading' Israeli Lines

TEL AVIV, Feb. 27 (NYT).—

Hasidic Jews in black hats, with beards and prayer shawls swarmed into front-line fortifications and military camps yesterday and the day before, uncapping a thousand bottles of vodka.

The "invasion" had been ordered by Rabbi Menachem Mendel Schneerson of Brooklyn, spiritual leader of the Lubavitcher Hasidic sect.

The occasion was Purim, a joyous festival commemorating the failure of a plot by Haman about 2,400 years ago to kill all the Jews in the Persian Empire.

The Israeli Air Force provided a transport plane to fly 300 Hasidim to Sinai, where they went by bus and ammunition carrier to seek out soldiers. In at least one case, an armored troop carrier took 10 Hasidim and a reporter to a front-line observation post on the crest of a dune that could not be reached by a bus.

The army transported hundreds of Hasidim to fortifications facing Syria and Jordan, and to air force and naval bases and other camps.

In addition to the vodka, the visitors carried 50,000 packets containing candies and cakes. But their instructions from the Lubavitcher rabbi were not only to convey cheer, love and warmth to the Israeli soldiers but also to get them to perform mitzvot, or good deeds.

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Spy Flights From Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

Cyprus gained its independence from British rule in 1960. The treaty governing the existence of the British Sovereign Bases on Cyprus specifies that the bases are to be used only by British forces. It forbids the stationing of any other foreign troops on the bases without the consent of the Cyprus government.

The disclosure that the Cyprus government had consented to the stationing of U.S. spy planes at Akrotiri is bound to cause embarrassment to the administration of Archbishop Makarios, who is known as a staunch supporter of nonalignment. Most Greek Cypriots are expected to take a dim view of the move. Anti-American feeling is running high among Greek Cypriots, many of whom blame the United States for not acting to prevent the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

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Brazilian Plane Crashes; 15 Die

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Feb. 27 (AP).—A twin-engine aircraft of Vasp Airlines crashed and exploded in a wooded area of Sao Paulo shortly after takeoff today, killing 15 persons aboard, police reported.

The craft was on a flight to Bauri, 130 miles to the north. No foreigners were aboard the plane, airport officials said.

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Rejecting Ford Measures

Congress Democrats Adopt Economic, Energy Program

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Congressional Democrats reached agreement today on an economic and energy program calling for a five-cent-a-gallon increase in the gasoline tax but otherwise virtually abandoning President Ford's goal of reducing oil imports.

In a related action, the House began debate on a \$21.3-billion tax-cut measure, which would give rebates of up to \$200 to every taxpayer.

Tonight, House members voted to attach to its tax-cut bill an amendment that would kill the controversial oil depletion allowance.

The House then continued work on the economic emergency tax cut bill, aiming for a final decision later in the night.

By a vote of 248 to 163, the House accepted a proposal by Rep. William Green, D-Pa., which would abolish the 25-per-cent oil depletion allowance, retroactive to the start of this year.

The combined House and Senate Democratic panel also recommended:

• Creation of a national production and conservation board to recommend energy policies to the President.

• An excise tax on new automobiles which get below-average gas mileage and a rebate on new cars which get above-average gas mileage.

Hirohito Visit To Washington Set in October

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Emperor Hirohito of Japan has accepted an invitation by President Ford to make a state visit to the United States in early October, the White House said today.

Press Secretary Roy Nessen, responding to newsmen's questions, said the Emperor and the Empress will "engage in official functions in Washington" Oct. 23 as part of a visit expected to last about two weeks.

The invitation was a renewal of one extended by former President Nixon. Mr. Ford met the Emperor during his trip to Asia last autumn.

• Adoption of a \$21-billion tax-cut bill now being prepared by the House Ways and Means Committee. This is far more than the \$16 billion in rebates proposed by Mr. Ford for 1975.

• An excess-profits tax on large oil companies.

• An 8.7-per-cent increase in Social Security benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1975. Mr. Ford had proposed a 5-per-cent increase starting July 1.

• A budget deficit of about \$84 billion, \$10 billion higher than the deficit proposed by Mr. Ford for the fiscal year 1976.

Rejected were two cornerstones of Mr. Ford's program, a \$3-a-barrel increase in levies on imported oil and decontrol of domestic oil and natural gas prices.

The program was worked out during a series of meetings by House and Senate Democratic energy task forces in response to Mr. Ford's challenge to Congress either to accept his energy program or to come up with one of its own.

Final agreement was reached Tuesday when House members acceded to a Senate demand that the gasoline tax increase be no more than five cents. House members wanted a 15-cent increase in the tax, with rebates for essential driving.

According to Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb, the Ford program will raise the price of gasoline about 15 cents a gallon and the price of other fuels about 6 to 8 cents a gallon.

The Democratic plan concentrates mainly on stimulating the economy in the near future by accepting a larger budget deficit and making reduction of American dependence on imported oil more gradual.

The Ford program, described by the President as a balanced plan to both stimulate the economy and to reduce oil dependence, actually is weighted more toward cutting oil use and less toward stimulating the economy.

Mr. Ford's plan aims for a reduction in imports of 1 million barrels a day by the end of this year and 2 million barrels a day by the end of 1977, achieved mainly through an increase in the price of oil.

The tax-cut bill would grant \$81 billion in rebates of 1974 personal taxes, \$31 billion in 1975 tax reductions, and \$5 billion in business-tax reductions and investment incentives. It has only scattered opposition in both houses.

News Analysis

Ford Gains Ground in Attacks On Congress for 'Inaction'

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT).—President Ford, who entered the battle with Congress over economic and energy policy as an underdog, seems to be scoring some important points with his repeated jabs at what he calls congressional inaction.

Since the President introduced his own tax and energy programs last month, he and his spokesmen have maintained an unrelenting attack on Congress for what they charge is its failure to enact the President's programs or come up with their own, with the speed they insist is essential.

Yesterday, in his news conference in Florida, the President asserted that "the country has been the loser" because of the slowness of the parliamentary process. He said he was ready to negotiate a compromise program with Congress but contended that he could not because "so far they have not come up with anything."

There is no mystery about Mr. Ford's tactics. He is hitting the Democrat-controlled Congress where it is most vulnerable—in its diversity and disunity.

Within both Congress and the Democratic party are a wide variety of special, powerful interests, many in direct competition with each other.

Mr. Ford, who served on Capitol Hill for a quarter of a century before becoming president, is surely aware that his demand that Congress act immediately to resolve all its differences on the complex issues of the economy and energy, and come up with a comprehensive package, is similar to asking that the law of gravity be ignored.

Of course there is a program available for immediate action—his own. By continually sounding alarms about the state of the nation and by attacking the alleged failure of Congress to meet its responsibilities, Mr. Ford is putting pressure on the legislators to move on the program that is already there.

There is little possibility that these tactics will induce Congress to swallow the President's policy whole. In fact, White House officials are resigned to the fact that Congress is likely to reject, change or modify almost all of the specific proposals made by the President to deal with the recession and to conserve energy.

But, at a minimum, Mr. Ford's

Dent Named Trade Envoy
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—President Ford today nominated Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent to be special representative for trade negotiations. Mr. Dent, 53, would succeed William Eberle.



NEW BLACK MUSLIM LEADER—Wallace Muhammad, 41, lifted onto the shoulders of the Fruit of Islam guard after his selection Wednesday in Chicago as the sect's leader, replacing his father, Elijah Muhammad, who died Tuesday.

U.S. Diplomat Defends CIA On Allende

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Harry Shlaudeman, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, declared yesterday that the United States did not subvert the Chilean government of President Salvador Allende in 1973.

In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shlaudeman also rejected allegations that the United States was involved in the military coup that toppled Mr. Allende.

While he admitted knowledge of Central Intelligence Agency operations in Chile during the Allende administration, Mr. Shlaudeman stated repeatedly, and with great firmness, that the CIA actions were directed solely to assisting opposition political elements.

Mr. Shlaudeman, who was the second-ranking American diplomat in Santiago during the Allende administration, appeared before the committee in a hearing on his nomination to be ambassador to Venezuela.

"I do not believe there was any attempt to subvert or overthrow the Chilean government or any U.S. involvement in the coup," Mr. Shlaudeman said in response to a question by the committee chairman, Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala.

He added that his knowledge of CIA undercover operations in Chile "extended to what the President said last September." He was referring to President Ford's statement on CIA covert operations in Chile and elsewhere.

"I know nothing of any attempt to subvert or overthrow the government of Allende," he said.

His appointment has drawn criticism from several Congressmen and a handful of public witnesses, as well as certain political quarters in Venezuela, because of his diplomatic service in Chile.

U.S. Orders Listing Of Cosmetic Contents

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).

—Cosmetics manufacturers have been ordered by the Food and Drug Administration to include ingredient listing on their products and to display warning labels on feminine sprays.

The action was described this week as part of an effort to reduce consumer injuries.

For Activity Within U.S.

Colby Predicts No CIA Agents Will Face Criminal Charges

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—William Colby, head of the Central Intelligence Agency, said yesterday that he expected no criminal charges to be brought against CIA agents for any activities within the United States.

Mr. Colby said in an interview that, as far as he knows, a Justice Department investigation has produced no evidence of criminal misconduct by individual agents.

Asked if he expected the department to file charges against any CIA employees, he replied: "I don't, honestly."

Another government source familiar with the probe agreed with this assessment. This official said that, unless Vice-President Rockefeller's commission on the CIA produces damaging information which the Justice Department does not possess, no criminal cases will be forthcoming.

Mr. Colby said earlier in congressional testimony that any "mistake" by his agency in spying on U.S. citizens were "few and far between" and were not criminally motivated.

He has acknowledged, however, that the CIA, in apparent violation of its charter, infiltrated about 20 agents into anti-war organizations, gathered files on 10,000 American citizens, opened mail of some Americans corresponding with Communist countries and burglarized the homes of agency employees suspected of disclosing secret government information.

Mr. Colby said agents involved in domestic activities were acting "under orders" and "in good faith" and should not be held criminally liable.

Some of their actions were "cleared at the top" before he became director 18 months ago, Mr. Colby said. Other activities went on at lower levels without the director's knowledge, he said. Mr. Colby predicted congressional probes would find no particular president had pressured the agency any more than another, despite allegations that

Catholic Group In Sex Dispute With Girl Scouts

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27 (AP).

—The Catholic Archdiocese of Philadelphia will drop its sponsorship of the Girl Scouts of America on July 1 in a religious dispute over rape, abortion and birth-control devices.

The Rev. Francis Schmidt, director of the department of youth activities of the archdiocese, said the Girl Scouts had failed to show "adequate concern or desire" for the beliefs of Catholics.

"We are, of course, not at odds with the humanistic goals of the national Girl Scout organization," Father Schmidt said. "But we believe the Girl Scouts have moved directly into an area which has deep religious dimensions."

Specifically, the archdiocese opposed a badge program started in 1973 called "To Be a Woman." The program advocated the study of birth-control devices and discussions on abortion and rape.

"We agree that these areas ought to be addressed by young girls but we believe that they are for Christians areas directly involving one's relationship with God," Father Schmidt said. He said about 8,000 girls in 300 Catholic-sponsored troops will be asked to switch to the Camp Fire Girls, which an archdiocese spokesman described as "more God-conscious."

Jail Revolt in U.S.

CRANSTON, R.I., Feb. 27 (AP).

—A group of black inmates took over a maximum security section of Rhode Island's adult correctional institutions today, but agreed after 2 1/2 hours of negotiations to return to their cells.

N.Y. Hardhats Protest Over Lack of Jobs

Cause Traffic Jams Over Wide Area

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP).—Thousands of "hardhat" construction workers, angered by high unemployment in their ranks, milled around City Hall today and caused huge traffic jams that spread uptown in Manhattan and into Brooklyn.

City Hall is near the Brooklyn Bridge, and when the construction workers in cars and on foot blocked all traffic, police closed the bridge. Traffic was diverted to other bridges spanning the East River.

There were several incidents of pushing and shoving between police and the "hardhats." One person was arrested after a fist fight broke out between police and the demonstrators.

It was the first major demonstration by construction workers since the late 1960s, when the "hardhats" descended on City Hall to show their support for the Vietnam war.

Police, aware for weeks that there would be a demonstration today, had 400 men on the scene early in the morning but had to augment that force later.

Newsmen estimated that there were at least 7,000 demonstrators.

The demonstration apparently had the approval of the city's Building and Construction Trades Council, and its secretary, Edward Cleary. He accused the city of playing politics with stalled construction projects while 21,000 construction workers out of 90,000 are unemployed.

More than 50 policemen erected barricades behind City Hall near Mayor Abraham Beame's office, to hold back the demonstrators.

When Mr. Beame arrived at City Hall, his car went the wrong way on a street, with two policemen on motor scooters escorting his vehicle through snarled traffic.

As he sat in his office, about 200 "hardhats" broke through police lines and headed for the building. However, other policemen moved in and held the demonstrators about 150 feet from the building.

Meeting Agreed

Mayor Beame agreed to meet with construction worker officials. John Murray, president of a local plumbers union, spoke to a group of the demonstrators with a loudspeaker from atop a police vehicle. Mr. Murray accused the city of giving out jobs to non-union companies that, he said, employ illegal aliens.

"I want to see some head and butter on the tables of plumbers and other trades," Mr. Murray said. "If we get hungry, we're going to tear this goddamn city down!"

Attorney General Reports

Hoover Maintained FBI Files On Presidents, 17 in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).

—U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi told Congress today that the late J. Edgar Hoover kept secret files of derogatory information about presidents, executive branch officers and 17 members of Congress.

Mr. Levi said he had discovered at least one instance when material in files was used improperly and other cases when other executive branch officials used the FBI for political purposes.

He did not identify persons covered in the files.

Mr. Levi made the disclosures in testimony before a House subcommittee examining the FBI's past and present practices of collecting and keeping information about members of Congress.

The attorney general said that FBI Director Clarence Kelley agrees with him that no secret files on specific individuals should be maintained in the director's office.

164 File Folders

Hoover, who ran the FBI for 48 years until his death in 1972, kept in his personal office 164 file folders that dated back to the 1930s, Mr. Levi said.

Forty-eight of them concerned public officials and other prominent individuals and, by and large, the material in these folders contained derogatory information concerning individuals," Mr. Levi said.

"Some of the derogatory material was developed as a result of official investigations by the bureau, some was furnished by another government agency and some was furnished by informants," he continued.

Of the files on 17 members of Congress, two are still in Con-

gress, the attorney general said. "There is a document in one file indicating that derogatory material was improperly disseminated," Mr. Levi said.

"In this instance an FBI agent forwarded derogatory information to Mr. Hoover concerning a congressman who had attacked the director. The file contains a document which indicates that Mr. Hoover disseminated the derogatory information to others in the executive branch."

But Mr. Levi said there is no way of knowing what other abuses may have occurred because "the files indicate that on several occasions, the bureau was directed to maintain no records with respect to the actions they had been requested to take."

Ray Loses Plea To Stand Trial In King Murder

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27 (AP).—A

federal judge refused today to allow James Earl Ray to withdraw his guilty plea and stand trial on charges that he murdered the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

In a 35-page opinion, a U.S. District Court judge found that none of Ray's constitutional rights were violated in the events leading up to the guilty plea in 1969.

Ray's attorney said he plans to appeal the decision to the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ray is serving a 99-year term in the state prison at Nashville. He has waged a legal battle almost from the day he started his prison term to obtain a trial he avoided when he pleaded guilty and accepted the sentence on March 10, 1969.

Trudeau Arrives In Netherlands For Trade Talks

THE HAGUE, Feb. 27 (Reuter).

—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau arrived today for an official visit to the Netherlands, the first leg of a 16-day tour of five European capitals to talk about boosting trade with the Common Market.

He will spend two days in the Netherlands, during which he will have talks with Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl. The Canadian leader will later visit Bonn, Rome, London and Dublin.

Canada wants to increase the proportion of its exports of manufactured goods to Europe. Last year it exported a total of \$4 billion worth of goods to the nine EEC countries.

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P.S. SAS is the airline of Scandinavia. Did you know Denmark produces enough food for three Danmarks? One in three Swedes own a car and TV set? Norway mines coal in Spitsbergen and pumps oil from under the North Sea?

A Comparatively Sophisticated Life

Archaeologists Counter View On Ancient Midwest Indians

By Seth S. King

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 27 (NYT).—Contrary to popular conception, the Indians who lived in the central Mississippi River Valley in 6500 B.C. were not primitive savages who struggled just to survive.

They were a comparatively sophisticated people who ate well on the abundant wildlife, lived in family units in substantial wooden huts—the earliest houses known in America—and did not fight with their neighbors.

This composite picture of early American man in the period after the last Ice Age is emerging this winter from evidence uncovered by Northwestern University archaeologists and other scientists in the last six months at the

Koster excavations, near Kampsville, in west central Illinois. Until cold weather halted its work in November, a team of archaeologists, led by Stuart Struver, was digging in the 11th horizon, or stratum, of the sprawling Koster site, a level that has been positively dated at about 6500 B.C.

Last summer, the archaeologists dug test squares in horizon 12, lower down. The squares showed a very good preservation of human and animal remains, Mr. Struver said, and charcoal samples are now being dated. He expected these to place horizon 12 at about 7000 B.C. or earlier.

Cure drilling in November disclosed two more, and thus older, horizons below this level in which there are charcoal and bone fragments, clear signs of human and animal remains.

Mr. Struver believes these new levels may date back to between 8000 and 10000 B.C. If so, it would mean that American man was on an inhabited site at about the same time the last glacial period ended and the great ice fields, 200 miles to the north, began retreating.

Traces of much earlier man have been found in New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado, leading archaeologists to believe that early archaic Indians, as Mr. Struver classifies the people, migrated to those areas from northeast Asia about 14000 B.C. Evidence of American Indians in the Midwest dating to about 7900 B.C. has been found south of St. Louis.

But the Koster site, with probes down to 44 feet, is the deepest that has been dug in North America. It is also the only undisturbed site. Mr. Struver said, with abundant artifacts, skeletons and plant and food remains. The site, 45 miles north of St. Louis, was discovered in 1939.

"From the scattered evidence we previously had of early man in America, it was generally believed that life for him was short, dangerous and difficult," Mr. Struver said. "So the most exciting thing we have found at Koster so far is proof that this concept is wrong. These aboriginal people who utilized their environment well and had developed an effective strategy for survival."

India and Russia Condemn U.S. on Arms to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP).—India and the Soviet Union reinforced their military ties today and issued a joint condemnation of the United States for lifting its arms embargo on Pakistan.

The move, at the end of a three-day visit by Soviet Defense Minister Andrei Grechko, underscored a continuing U.S.-Soviet standoff in South Asia, despite warming relations elsewhere.

A communiqué, released as Mr. Grechko arrived back in Moscow, said the Indians and the Soviet defense chief expressed "their grave anxiety at the actions taken by certain quarters to step up the arms race."

That was seen as an allusion to Washington's decision to end a 10-year ban on arms sales to Pakistan, India's neighbor and its enemy in three wars since independence in 1947. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has strongly condemned the decision.

The communiqué offered strong indications that India was seeking more assistance from the Soviet Union in the wake of the decision to lift the arms embargo on Pakistan.

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HOUSE CAT—Calvin Ambrose of Baltimore with Susan, a young lion that he bought for \$500 as a pet for his four children. She has the run of the house.

First Point of Contact

Buoys Replacing U.S. Vessels On Remaining Lightship Posts

BOSTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—"We're a dying breed," said Alfred Fearing, captain of one of the four remaining Coast Guard lightship positions in the United States.

Mr. Fearing's 120-foot ship, the Relief, stands watch today in waters off Nantucket, while 200 miles to the north the Portland Maine Lightship is being replaced by a buoy.

When the Boston lightship is removed next month, only two of the fleet of 56 red vessels that stood guard along the nation's coastline in 1959 will remain on station—at Nantucket and off the mouth of the Columbia River in the Pacific Northwest.

"In a way, I'm glad to see them go," Mr. Fearing, a chief warrant officer, said. "It's a tradition that's going to be gone."

Because it is so far from shore—200 miles east of New York City—Nantucket traditionally has been considered the most dangerous lightship position.

It is covered in three-week shifts by two ships, the Nantucket and the Relief.

The Nantucket lightship is the first point of contact in the United States for ships crossing the Atlantic bound for New York. Its flashing light, radio beam and foghorn guide vessels through storms and fog.

The Portland Lightship, also

120 feet long, is being replaced after 15 years on station by a buoy, which has a diameter of 40 feet.

The buoy is designed to handle most of the duties previously carried out by the lightships and their 17-man crews.

The Boston lightship, a familiar sight to weekend sailors as well as European freighters, has bobbed at the mouth of the harbor since 1894. It, too, will be replaced by a buoy.

Buoys and offshore towers, essentially "lighthouses on stilts," have been taking over lightship duties for several years.

"It's a matter of money," said Comdr. Ransom Boyce of the Coast Guard's Aids to Navigation Division. "The lightships are too expensive. Except for nostalgia, it's not really worthwhile to maintain them out there."

Comdr. Boyce says it is only a matter of time before the Nantucket and Columbia River lightships fade into history as well.

Soldier Goes Berserk

BEIRUT, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A soldier shot and killed two persons and wounded a third in the southern town of Kfar Rouman today after apparently going berserk, the Defense Ministry said.

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JOBLESS—Line of persons waiting to collect unemployment checks in Brockton, Mass. Employment security office handles 10,000 claims weekly.

\$17-Million Hoard Uncovered In Palaces of a Gandhi Critic

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (AP).—One of India's richest and most beautiful women, the maharani of Jaipur, has been embarrassed by the discovery of hoards of gold and jewels in her family's old palaces.

The scandal revived a widespread belief that many former maharajas still have, in buried earthen jars or Swiss bank accounts, fortunes left from the days when India's princes lived in splendor.

The affair took on an added dimension because the maharani is a prominent member of Parliament who belongs to a rightist opposition party and regularly contests Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's policies.

Tax Officials' Report

Tax authorities said that they uncovered more than \$17 million worth of gold, silver, jewels and currency in bank lockers, underground chambers and sealed rooms in palaces and houses of the maharani's family here and in Jaipur, about 150 miles southwest of the capital.

Finance Minister Chidambaram Subramaniam told Parliament that preliminary charges have been brought against the maharani and three other members of the family accused of failing to report wealth and violating gold-control laws.

Indian law forbids citizens to hold more than two kilograms of gold ornaments or coins. It bars them from possessing bullion.

Mr. Subramaniam said that investigators found more than \$5 million worth of gold coins and bullion in a cache in a secret chamber under the floor in the maharani's Moti Dootri Palace in Jaipur, which was the capital of her family's realm.

Additional caches were found in three other family palaces and eight more residences or offices used by family members, the minister said.

Bhowani Singh, son of Jaipur's last ruling maharaja, issued a statement denying knowledge of the hoards, claiming that they had been hidden before his time. His 51-year-old stepmother, the Maharani Gayatri Devi, kept silent, along with the two other implicated family members.

600 Princes Involved

The maharaja of Jaipur was among nearly 600 princes granted privy purses ranging up to \$1 million a year each when they gave up their power in favor of the Indian union when it obtained independence from Britain in 1947.

He died in 1970. By the next year Mrs. Gandhi had ended privy purse payments and other

Genoa Opens A War on Rats

GENOA, Feb. 27 (AP).—The municipality of this Italian port today declared war on rats. City officials approved a 1-billion-lire (or \$15 million) project for getting rid of rats.

They will be attacked with poisoned baits and poisonous fumes.

The rat population has grown rapidly because of shelter offered by abandoned and rotting buildings in the center and because of damage caused by the 1970 flooding of the sewer system.

privileges granted the maharajas, including exemption from prosecution and tax investigations.

Her reforms in effect made the maharajas commoners. Their family fortunes became subject to taxation like other property. But many Indians are convinced that much of their wealth was never reported.

The maharani of Jaipur inspired suspicion along those lines when she was robbed of a sizable quantity of jewelry while staying in a New York hotel last year. But there was no indication of what led to the investigation, which began about two weeks ago and is continuing.

'Special Census' May Rekindle Dispute

Slovene Rights Issue Not Settled in Austria

By John Morrison

VIENNA, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Two-and-a-half years after a crisis over minority rights in Austria's southern province of Carinthia, a conflict between the Slovene minority and the German-speaking majority remains unresolved.

The Slovene minority, whose disputed status is the main issue in the campaign for provincial elections Sunday, has lived in southern Carinthia, near the Yugoslav border, for 1,300 years.

In the autumn of 1972, the friction between the Slovene minority and the German-speaking majority exploded in what became known as the "signpost war."

Rightist German-speaking nationalists tore down newly erected, dual-language signs in 205 villages and towns to protest the policies of the Socialist party, which controls both the federal and provincial governments.

The Austrian government, which initiated the moves to put up the signs, retreated on the issue. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky now says the signs will be erected at some unspecified time in the future, when passions have cooled.

The estimated 25,000 Slovenes in southern Carinthia see the missing signs, explicitly promised in the 1955 Austrian State

Treaty, as symbols of a wider social, political and educational discrimination by the majority.

For the German-speaking population of the nationalistic border region, Slovene claims for wider rights evoke fears of possible further claims for unity with the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia, across the border.

With the approach of the first provincial elections since the signpost war, the local Socialists have swung to a hard-line course designed to reassure nationalists among the 500,000 German-speaking voters.

The events in 1972 caused a slump in Socialist popularity. The ruling party has been seeking to regain ground by leadership changes and by no longer championing minority rights.

It has led to a break between the Socialists and the Slovene community, whose leaders are telling minority voters to support either the Communist party or a Slovene ticket in the elections on Sunday.

The Socialists' new local leader, former schoolteacher Leopold Wagner, has been bidding for the nationalist vote in an area of Austria which was a Nazi stronghold.

Members of his own party were horrified when Mr. Wagner remarked in a newspaper interview that he was meeting ap-

proval among nationalist voters because he had been a high-ranking member of the Hitler Youth organization.

Socialist party youth groups protested and demanded Mr. Wagner's expulsion from the party. But most Austrian political commentators believe that the provincial governor had probably improved his election chances.

Slovene leaders have accused Mr. Wagner of "capitulation to German nationalist forces" and have sought support from Yugoslavia, which is a signatory of the state treaty establishing Austria as a neutral nation.

The final break between the Slovene community and the Socialists occurred during the autumn, when the three main political parties agreed on an official counting of the Slovene minority before any action on dual-language signposts. Yesterday, the parties agreed that there would be a "special census" to establish the size of the minority next year.

Yugoslavia warned in September that a census of minorities would harm relations between the two countries. Slovene leaders have claimed that a census would contravene the state treaty, which commits the government to the protection of the interests of minority groups, whatever their number.

Dissident Author Marchenko Is Arrested by Soviet Police

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Soviet security police have arrested Anatoly Marchenko, dissident author of a critical account of Soviet prison camp life banned here but widely published abroad, dissident sources said today.

In a telephone call from Tarnus, south of Moscow, where Mr. Marchenko has been living in exile since his release from a labor camp four years ago, the sources said he was arrested last night after a four-hour search of his home.

They added the arrest appeared to be connected with his refusal to report daily to local police under the conditions of his exile.

The 38-year-old former engineer served three years, 1963-1971, for his book "My Testimony" about his experiences in camps in the 1930s during a sentence for attempting to flee the country illegally.

In December, Mr. Marchenko announced that he had formally rejected his Soviet citizenship and applied for permission to emigrate to the United States. The sources said he handed in the last of the documents necessary to complete the complex Soviet emigration formalities the day before his arrest.

Exile Terms

Under the terms of his exile, imposed after three years in camps in the Urals and in Vladimir Prison east of Moscow, Mr. Marchenko was not allowed to live closer than 100 kilometers

(83 miles) from Moscow and had to be home every evening before 8 p.m.

The sources said that, as he was taken away by five plainclothes policemen last night, he declared that he would begin a hunger strike to protest his arrest.

Mr. Marchenko has already been fined twice for allegedly breaking the rules of his exile. If he is tried and found guilty of doing so a third time, he faces up to two years in jail.

The sources added that, during the last months, Mr. Marchenko has been called in several times to be questioned by police and highly placed security officials had suggested that he was mentally ill.

Link to Daniel

He is married to Larissa Bogoraz, former wife of writer Yuli Daniel, who herself served a four-year sentence for demonstrating in Moscow against the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. They lived together in Tarnus.

Mr. Marchenko is the son of a railroad worker. He was first imprisoned in 1959 after a brawl in a workers' hostel in Siberia.

He escaped and made for the Iranian border. But he was caught near the frontier and sentenced to a six-year term on a charge of treason.

Peking Aide Says China Willing to Talk With India

NEW DELHI, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi-tien said in Calcutta yesterday that China would reciprocate if the Indian government took the initiative for talks to normalize relations between the two countries.

Mr. Chen, who stopped over in India after attending the coronation of the King of Nepal, told newsmen he hoped that the problems between India and China would be "sorted out one day."

He made his unscheduled stop-over and voluntary statement even as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was complaining in Parliament that China did not want India's friendship.

During her reply to a debate in the upper house of Parliament, she said that it was only the Soviet-Union that stood by India at all times.

Mr. Chen said that China was ready for talks with India, but added that "it is difficult to predict how soon the relations will become normal."

Abortion Urged Anew in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Conservative opposition parties called on the government today to take the initiative and propose new legislation to reform West Germany's abortion law.

The nation's highest court Tuesday struck down a reform, pushed through parliament by the governing Social Democrats, to permit abortion on request. They ruled it unconstitutional. The court said abortion on request violated the basic law's guarantee of "the right to life."

The decision touched off demonstrations by thousands of women pro-abortionists in West German cities.

Belfast Gunmen Kill Passerby

BELFAST, Feb. 27 (UPI).—A passerby was fatally shot in Belfast tonight by gunmen escaping an attempted sectarian killing.

Police said two men knocked on the door of a home in a Protestant area and fired five bullets into the man who answered the door. The man fell critically wounded.

As they were making their escape, the two opened fire on a pedestrian walking along the street, killing him. That victim also was a Protestant.

2 Trains Collide In Belgium; 3 Die

NIVELLE, Belgium, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—At least three persons were killed and 12 injured when two trains crashed head-on near this small town south of Brussels, police reported.

They said one of the injured was in critical condition.

The collision occurred when the Charleroi-Brussels express smashed into a commuter train coming from Brussels.

The two front cars of the commuter train left the tracks and came to a halt six feet from the door of a small white home.

Rescue workers had to cut free the engineer of one of the trains, who was trapped in the driving compartment with both legs crushed.

U.S. Envoy to Finland

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP).—Mark Evans Austad was sworn in today as the new U.S. ambassador to Finland. He is the son of Norwegian immigrant parents. He spent three years in Norway before World War II as a Mormon missionary.

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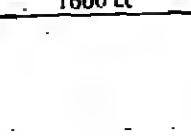
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900 cc 128 	140 km/h	37.5 sec	7.2	6.1
1100 cc 131 	150 km/h	36.5 sec	7.6	6.8
1300 cc 132 	165 km/h	34.0 sec	8.5	7.6S
1600 cc				

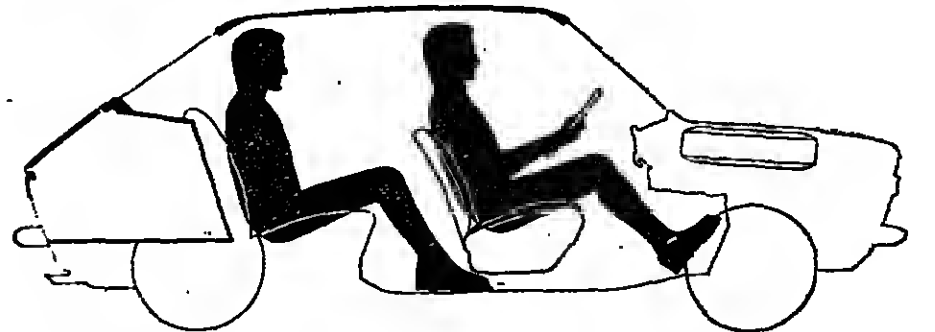
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At a time when the world offers less and less, our point of view offers more and more.



FIAT

Again—Kashmir

The decision by Washington to lift the ban on arms sales to the Asian subcontinent is open to the usual questions about the advisability of the international arms trade—and those questions are serious. But the specifics that are most frequently cited against selling weapons to Pakistan are not well taken. India's objections, in particular, have very little to do with the merits of the case.

After all, India not only has an active arms industry of its own, including a nuclear potential, but has purchased more than \$1.5 billion worth of military equipment from outside sources—chiefly the Soviet Union. The American limit on arms sales to Pakistan would be \$100 million. And while some Americans accuse Washington of continuing its "tilt" toward Pakistan, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says the American fallacy is that of "equating Pakistan and India."

What gives the arms question a special point just now is new friction between Pakistan and India over the old issue of Kashmir, the territory that caused the first fighting between the nations that shared independence when the British left India, and has been a source of trouble ever since.

The partition of the old empire was supposed to be made on the basis of religious affiliation, but with the rulers of what used to be called the "native states" permitted to make their own choice. Kashmir was Moslem, ruled by a Hindu dynasty, which opted for India. Moslems there objected; fighting broke out between Indian and Pakistani troops and ended with about one-third in Pakistani hands and two-thirds in Indian.

India promised a plebiscite and granted a degree of autonomy to its portion of Kashmir, but never honored the former and eventually withdrew the latter. Now it has placed Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, a Moslem who had formed a political body called the Plebiscite Front (and had long been detained for his activities by the Indian government) at the head of the Kashmir state. But the erstwhile "Lion of Kashmir" had first to renounce his demands for autonomy and a plebiscite.

There are valid politico-economic arguments against the original partition of India—arguments very similar to those for a united Ireland. But given the fact there was a partition, and that it was sustained by the communal bitterness between the Moslems and the Hindus and Sikhs across the border, Kashmir should have been joined to Pakistan—or at least given a chance to express the popular will. It may well be that Sheikh Abdullah's concession expresses that will now—but since his old Plebiscite Front was banned, the opposition to India has never had a political voice in Kashmir.

To say, as Mrs. Gandhi does, that Pakistan's "new belligerence" stems from the prospect of American arms is to forget much unhappy history, and to ignore how the new order in Kashmir affects the Pakistanis. And to read moral lectures to the United States on that basis is wholly unwarranted. Let there be an agreement on limiting arms traffic in Asia, as in the Middle East, among all the weapons-producing countries. But the United States need not be singled out in that respect, nor blamed for the effects of India's past and present offenses.

Bringing In Offshore Oil

Judging by recent evidence, the serious U.S. debate over offshore oil and gas drilling, at least on the Atlantic coast, has come to focus on how—rather than whether—a major exploration and development program should proceed. This is as it should be. There is no question that America needs new domestic energy supplies, and drilling on the outer continental shelf is both more feasible and potentially less destructive than, for instance, oil shale development. Most officials of the Eastern coastal states seem to recognize this. At the same time, they are understandably troubled by the Interior Department's eagerness to turn the job over to the oil companies. Several governors and legislators, such as Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, D-S.C., believe the program should be structured differently, with more public control, more safeguards and more attention to the likely impact on the land and sea.

One set of questions involves the dangers of oil spills and well blowouts, especially around Long Island and in other places where drilling would be quite close to shore. But larger and more complicated problems are posed by the likelihood of huge on-shore industrial developments, sudden population surges in small communities, and intense new pressures on fragile coastal areas. An oil rush is not universally regarded as a blessing anymore. People have learned too much about the social and economic troubles of new-style boom towns in the West. Also studies have shown that offshore drilling can be expensive for the coastal states; according to some studies the cost of new public services in Texas exceeded added revenues from offshore operations by \$62 million per year. The net loss in Louisiana has been calculated at \$33 million annually.

While some planning has begun, few jurisdictions have even decided how to decide where and under what conditions new energy facilities should be built. A legislative committee in Annapolis, for instance, held a stormy hearing last week on a bill that would give local governments a veto over such facilities. Such scenes will be repeated time and time again as other states and the Congress wrestle with the thorny problem of choosing sites for unpopular facilities and balancing, if possible, urgent national needs against regional needs and local preferences.

With so many matters unresolved, the coastal states are asking for more time, more

information and some monetary aid. The Ford administration seems amenable to providing aid. Interior officials are now studying several plans for sharing offshore oil and gas revenues or greatly increasing grants through the existing Coastal Zone Management Act. But the department remains determined to auction off exploration and development rights as soon as the Supreme Court has resolved the conflicting federal and state claims to ownership of the Atlantic resources more than three miles offshore.

The trouble with this approach is that, if leasing is undertaken at this point, the oil companies will be acquiring far more than chances to drill. They will obtain control over the basic information about precisely what resources lie where offshore. And they will gain substantial power to choose the times and places of eventual production. This could force public agencies to play a catch-up game, writing new regulations on the run, going to court to gain some time, and fighting on each beachhead as the oil comes in.

Destructive controversies can never be eliminated—but they could be reduced if the government would contract for geological surveys in the frontier offshore areas itself before any leases are auctioned off. This would not substantially set back the dates at which new wells might come into production. But it would enable everyone to assess more intelligently what future oil and gas production and its on-shore impacts might be.

Sen. Hollings and some of his colleagues have spelled out these ideas and others in bills now before the Senate Interior Committee. That panel's chairman, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., has introduced his own proposals and will start hearings next month. If Congress is serious about improving the offshore drilling program, legislation could be well along before the Supreme Court decides the pending case. It would be helpful if the Interior Department would give real consideration to alternatives. For their part, leaders of the coastal states should recognize that under the best of programs, time for planning will necessarily be limited and should not be frittered away in handwringing and appeals for still more time.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Aid to Indochina

More than 100,000 people have died in the fighting that has continued in Vietnam since the "peace agreement" was signed two years ago. Yet President Ford still can see the light at the end of an American-financed tunnel. He has asked Congress for an extra \$300 million for Vietnam and an extra \$222 million for Cambodia. His main justification

for the request is as old as the American commitment to Indochina: "Once the insurgents realize that they cannot win by force of arms, I believe they will look to negotiations rather than war." To cover one eye when looking at realities may sometimes be useful, as Nelson proved; to cover both can only lead to disillusion and defeat.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 28, 1900

WASHINGTON—U.S. Army officers here are unanimous in the opinion that the defeat of the Boer General Cronje is the beginning of the end of the war. There is no doubt that the war is now passing more and more into the phase where British qualities will recover their due weight in deciding future events. England is in a strong position now and can only get stronger.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1925

PARIS—France is deserving of the greatest sympathy and help in the valiant efforts it is making to extricate itself from its present financial difficulties and rid itself of the enormous burden of debt placed upon its citizens by a war of which it was the innocent victim. But the present plan of taxing tourists 20 francs for a sojourn of 15 days is not the answer to France's problems.



'My Dear Fellow, You Seem to Be Hurt. Let Me Help You.'

The Kissinger Doctrine

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When the Soviet Union crushed Dubcek's Czechoslovakia in 1968, it claimed an inherent right of intervention to keep any "sister socialist state" from slipping out of the Soviet orbit. That was the Brezhnev doctrine.

Americans were sickened by the brutal cynicism of the Soviet rationalization. But if we open our eyes, we cannot avoid seeing that we now have a doctrine to match. It must be called the Kissinger doctrine.

It appeared first in relation to the Allende government of Chile. In that context the doctrine could be stated as follows: The United States is entitled to conspire against another country's constitutional government if we fear it might slip that country out of our orbit.

View of Chile

Henry Kissinger put the matter succinctly to the Joint Committee, the secret operations group that he heads, on June 27, 1970. Speaking of Chile, he said: "I don't see why we need to stand by and watch a country go Communist due to the irresponsibility of its own people."

The torment of Cambodia shows that the doctrine also takes a second form: If a government comes to power by a coup and takes its country into the U.S. orbit, Washington will do anything to prevent a change of that government—no matter how little support it has from its own people, no matter how terrible the cost to them.

Lon Nol overthrew the Siha-nouk government in March, 1970. Whatever its role in that coup, the United States intervened quickly thereafter. In April President Nixon sent in American troops. He said the purpose was only to hunt Vietnamese Communists, not to "expand the war into Cambodia." But war has raged ever since in that once so peaceful country, with the United States playing a dominant part.

The Ford administration is now putting extreme pressure on Congress for more aid to Lon Nol. What is the rationalization? President Ford explains that American policy is to help "where the government and the people

of a country want to protect their country from foreign aggression or a foreign invasion."

That a man as decent as Gerald Ford should accept such stuff from his advisers, and repeat it, is disheartening. For his premise of Cambodia resisting "foreign" attack is the opposite of the truth.

Americans in Phnom Penh concede that the war is a genuine civil war—Cambodians against Cambodians. Nor do they pretend that Lon Nol has much popular support. His corrupt, ineffectual government is totally dependent on the United States.

It is hard for Americans to admit this, given our historic ideals, but we are the alien intruders in Cambodia. That fact, and the feebleness of the side we support, are the reasons for the Khmer Rouge's success. The Vietnamese did play a commanding role in the period after Sihanouk's fall. But outside help to the Cambodian insurgents is now limited, compared to the American support of Lon Nol.

The United States has given \$1.8 billion to Lon Nol so far. Americans still direct much of his war effort, and supply it entirely. From March, 1970, to August, 1973, when Congress called a halt, American planes dropped 442,735 tons of bombs on Cambodia. No Chinese or Vietnamese planes have been given as aid to the Khmer Rouge.

As a new excuse for more American aid to fuel this hopeless war, administration spokesmen say there might be negotiations if Lon Nol survives long enough. That is a desperate argument, and disingenuous. When the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, toured Eastern Europe in 1974, the U.S. ambassador in Phnom Penh, John Gunther Dean, urged that contact be made with him. Kissinger rejected the idea.

No, Kissinger's concern is not for the Cambodians, who want no more war. It is for American credibility, and especially his own, which he thinks would suffer if we "lost" Cambodia. Because the only conceivable settlement now would mean Lon Nol's departure, the war must go on.

Kissinger is prepared to fight to the last Cambodian.

In the New York Times the other day, next to the story about the latest Ford-Kissinger appeal for more arms to Lon Nol, there was a report from the Phnom Penh correspondent in Phnom Penh, Sydney H. Schanberg. It told about what had happened to Cambodia in these five years.

"Cambodia before the war," he wrote, "was so rich in its food products that even the very poor were never hungry. . . . Now it is a country of landless nomads with empty stomachs—human beings living amidst damp and filth. . . . the countryside is charred wasteland."

That is the result of the Kissinger doctrine—of an obsession with order and power at the expense of humanity. Whatever else he accomplishes in office, Henry Kissinger will be associated forever with the destruction of Cambodia. But Gerald Ford, Congress and the rest of us do not have to go on accepting his monstrous values.

Israel-U.S. Collision Course?

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

JERUSALEM—Israel and the United States may be veering toward collision, a potential tragedy which would have dangerous repercussions on the Arab-Israeli struggle and might plunge this shining, emblematic nation into a crisis of politics and self-doubt.

Storm signals are flying, with Israeli politicians conceding deep uncertainty how to manage the policy divisions between Jerusalem and Washington over a second-stage withdrawal from the Egyptian Sinai.

The widening gap between Israel's view of American obligations and a more skeptical view of Israeli policy by U.S. politicians was dramatized when Ambassador Kenneth Keating received a private briefing on the new Israeli budget. After explaining their request for \$2.5 billion in new U.S. aid, Finance Minister Yousha Rabinowitz was stunned that Keating, according to one official present, declined to give the request automatic approval.

Grave Crisis

Rabinowitz, grappling with a grave economic crisis, could not believe what he heard. He pleaded with Keating to tell Washington he fully supported the request. But Keating promised only that he would tell President Ford the request deserved serious consideration.

What is disturbing about the incident is not the size of the request but Rabinowitz's misreading of politics in an America mired in recession and vast deficit spending. It depicts the gap between hopeful mythology about the United States and U.S. realities.

When Democratic Sen. Daniel Inouye of Hawaii was here a few days later, he warned Rabinowitz privately that as a key member of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid he could not support such a drain on U.S. taxpayers. Within hours, he received an urgent invitation to Premier Yitzhak Rabin's inner sanctum, where the full force of Rabin's considerable charm was

A Soviet Dilemma: Ideology vs. Trade

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW—The horizon of the capitalist world is girdled with the lightning flashes of mounting class battles," the Communist party newspaper Pravda asserted earlier this month, emitting in the economic woes of the West.

The following day a European Economic Community delegation invited to Moscow by Comecon, the Communist bloc economic alliance headed by the Soviet Union, arrived to begin discussing contacts between the two organizations.

Though the talks showed little progress, their very convening underscored an inconsistency between ideology and policy that has arisen in the Kremlin in recent months.

While the Russians gloat over reports of falling Western industrial output and rising unemployment, they have shown no appetite for urging the Communist parties of Western Europe to take advantage of the economic disarray to advance their ambitions for power.

The public signs are that the Kremlin has opted for stability at the expense of change to the reported exasperation of some Western Communists.

The motive for such restraint appears twofold. First the Soviet Union has invested four years in a policy of accommodation with the West that is producing an infusion of advanced Western technology to help patch over some basic Soviet economic flaws. Western economic difficulties now threaten these tangible dividends of détente.

Beyond that, Soviet officials have expressed fears that, in a real economic collapse, Western Europe would swing not to the left but to the right, as in Germany in the 1930s, and thereby move relations back to the cold war era.

Crude Cartoons

The disarray in the West has proved useful for domestic ideological consumption. The official Soviet press churns out a daily stream of articles, sometimes accompanied by crude cartoons, that sneer at Western economic problems and hail the superiority of life under Communism. The government newspaper Izvestia recently reminded its readers that "the current situation in Western Europe is as different from that in the European socialist community as earth is from heaven."

Yet, as one American diplomat has put it, "The ideology is there but one feels somehow that the preacher's heart isn't in it." Boris Ponomarev, an alternate member of the ruling Politburo who heads its relations with non-Communist parties in the West, sought to rationalize the Soviet position of restraint at a meeting of European Communist leaders in Budapest in December.

Trading with the West does not "work for capitalism," Mr. Ponomarev told them, but just the opposite. He explained that this was because "world-socialism promotes the struggle of the popular masses" in the West by offering them concrete economic actions at a time of crisis.

Thus, the Soviet party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, told his countrymen, in a major speech last

October that "our economic nomads, in many respects unprecedented in their material and technical progress, are creating a life of bourgeois society."

Thereafter, the Soviet Union went on to negotiate long-term deliveries of the natural gas to France and West Germany. It also asked for nearly a million tons of steel pipe and a nuclear power plant from the West. Germany and contracted for similar expanded trade with the French based upon \$2.5 billion in interest-free credits. Last week Britain held out the prospect of \$3 billion of export credits to Moscow over the next five years.

Some Western businessmen have found Soviet interest in trade even heightened by a belief that better deals can be struck at a time of Western recession. While the Russians are choosy about whom they do business with, they also seem to feel that inflation makes it more advantageous to strike agreements now rather than later. And Moscow's interest in what Western Europe can offer commercially has been sharpened by the collapse of the trade account with Washington last month.

Technology

As several Western economic specialists here see it, the Kremlin wants capital-intensive Western technology to provide the quality and efficiency lacking in Soviet industry without having to examine the ideological root causes for their absence.

At the same time, there is private Soviet concern that Western inflation will affect the fringe countries of Eastern Europe, since the Soviet Union has said that it cannot supply their total energy needs. Such inflation could pull the countries away from the socialist economic orbit.

Politically, the Kremlin still seems traumatized by the 1973 military coup in Chile and is nervous that a call for Western Communist action might prompt military interference with progressive regimes emerging in Portugal and Greece.

Elsewhere, one Western European diplomat believes, "the Russians would like a state of controlled difficulties for Western governments to keep them vulnerable but not bring them down, because they are afraid of a fascist take-over."

Some Western Communists, ambitious to see Marxism triumph in their lifetime, have become impatient with Moscow's counsel. Western diplomats here report that the Kremlin advisers seem to avoid going into a coalition government because failure could rub off on the Communists.

But in the absence of more tempting options, the Kremlin seems prepared to let the scenario of Western economic disarray unfold for at least six more months, while reaping the political and economic fruits of détente.

Prime among these is a clubby summit-level wind-up of the current 35-nation European security talks in Geneva, which the Russians are eager to hold in Helsinki this year.

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THEATER IN PARIS A Director Shows Off With 'The Sea Gull'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 27 (UPI).—At the Théâtre de la Ville, the Ukrainian director Lucien Pintilie plays his cleverness not as a showman but as a show-off with his production of "The Sea Gull," sending his directorial duties into the Chekhov master's workshop and then valiantly laboring to assemble them with peculiar aging innovations, poor things at not his own.

The flashback presentation of the story is so outmoded that it is even being discarded by television. Pintilie resurrects it with vengeance. As an appetizer he serves the full end of "The Sea Gull," the final of the fourth act with Treplev's farewell conversation with Nina and the dead poet's suicide. After its introduction one expects to see the entire play done backwards, but we have reckoned about Pintilie's passion for disorder. Snatches of dialogue from the first act follow, disjointed at first and finally taking recognizable shape. Due to these weird visions, the opening act—which could normally require 40 minutes—runs on for half the evening.

In the course of the second and third acts something of Chekhov's through, but the fourth act comes automatically as an anti-climax, its secrets having been exposed at the start.

The production is a crazy quilt of clashing styles, denoting less originality than directorial kleptomania. The incident of Treplev's initial attempt at suicide—left to the imagination by the author—staged here as though it were a big moment in a Grand Guignol shocker. The actors, awaiting their cues, sit in full view of the audience like an old-time minstrel show troupe. The chirping of crickets and the twittering of birds from the Bob Wilson pastiches are heard with Chinese whistles to remind one of the throbbing of time. All is kept on constant, agitated go—actors, as tables, hedges. In this production everything is moved—except the spectator.

To add to the confusion, the stage on which Treplev's play is acted is retained throughout in the background to signify the poet's anguish and defeat. But

it is not he, but Nina—as the title stipulates—who is the central figure of the tragicomedy. Her young life is ruined and killed by her unfortunate liaison with the indifferent novelist just as the beautiful, white sea gull is killed by Treplev because he has nothing to do.

The director must take responsibility for the acting of the three principal roles for it is inconceivable that actors on their own could have achieved such a lamentable travesty.

Hughes Quenter sniffs and giggles as though in the midst of a nervous breakdown through all Treplev's important speeches and makes matters worse by continually spreading out his arms, his open palms toward the audience in the give-all manner of Al Jolson. As the actress-mother, Marcelle Marquais has neither the commanding authority nor the grand style of a provincial tragedy queen. Laurence Bourdieu's Nina, one of the most rewarding assignments in modern drama, is a blank. Nina with Nina left out.

On the lower histrionic echelons things are far better. Roland Bertin—though he has ignored Chekhov's instructions that Trigorin wear torn shoes and checkered trousers—suggests the irresponsible novelist. Evelyn Istria is a plausible Masha and Marcel Cuvellier as the cynical district doctor is in harmony with the part, while the others suffice.

"The Sea Gull" is open to multiple directorial interpretations. It is not necessary to stage it in slavish imitation of the celebrated Stanislavsky production at the Moscow Art Theater. But Pintilie has distorted it to no revealing purpose.

The Petit TEP has been offering previews of an amusing little revue, "Parallèles et Bipedes," adapted from Margareta Garpe's and Suzanne Osten's Swedish text. It is a café theater entertainment of both substance and flair. In a series of sketches, some accompanied by songs, it outlines the adventures of a middle-aged married couple after their separation. Lost in a world that commercializes sex but can solve none of its problems, they have such bad luck that they go to a matchmaking bureau and



Roland Bertin as Trigorin in "The Sea Gull."

are reunited for better or for worse. There is a satirical edge to the writing and presentation. Marcelle Barreau gives an excellent performance as the bewildered ex-wife.

Stobhan McKenna will give a

free performance of her "One Woman Show" Friday at 8 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Musée des Monuments Français at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. Included will be excerpts from plays by Synge, O'Casey, Shaw, Joyce and Beckett.

La Scala Cutting Back Season to Save Money

MILAN, Feb. 27 (AP).—Several operas and concerts scheduled this season by La Scala have been canceled in a cost-cutting move, according to the opera house's superintendent, Paolo Grassi.

At a press conference yesterday, Mr. Grassi said that La Scala was in serious financial trouble with debts amounting to 9 billion lire (about \$139 million). The deficit is expected to grow by 4 billion lire (56 million) this year because of rising expenses and high interest rates on loans. In addition, the Italian government is late in paying its commitment of 8.5 billion lire to La Scala for last season.

"If such funds," an official said, "as well as funds for this

year's season are not made available soon, La Scala risks bankruptcy."

Mr. Grassi pointed out that La Scala has "no problems with audiences. La Scala performances always are sellouts and last year we were forced to reject 400,000 requests for tickets." By cutting this season's offerings, Mr. Grassi estimates that the house will save 334 million lire.

Pay Cut Asked at Met

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The management of the Metropolitan Opera yesterday asked New York-based performers and employees to accept a 10-per-cent pay cut and a shorter work year or face the prospect of the opera house closing.

OPERA IN BERLIN Felsenstein's Fresh Look at 'Marriage of Figaro'

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (UPI).—The audience which acclaimed Walter Felsenstein's new production of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" last night in East Berlin at the Komische Oper included stellar cultural figures from both parts of this city. Wall or no wall, Walter Felsenstein, ever since he founded this company 38 years ago, continues to run a house that is unique in more ways than one—hordes of admirers both East and West refer to it, not entirely in jest, as "the third German state." Felsenstein rehearses a new production as long as he feels necessary, which means at most one or two productions a year, so any Felsenstein opening becomes a major operatic event.

A few weeks ago, Felsenstein described in an interview, "The Marriage of Figaro" as an opera which, he had become convinced, no one today really knows or understands. Certainly he has some weighty evidence on his side. Modern audiences find most of Mozart's music full of grace and light, hedging the rococo period in which he wrote it. Sondheim, though, found the music of this opera so strikingly full of power that it made him downright uneasy, moving him to wish that Cimarosa or Pavesotti, instead, had composed it.

Beaumarchais's play (completed in 1778), from which Lorenzo da Ponte took the libretto, denaturing it and castrating it politically, had so sardonically satirized the

first estate that his text languished six years before Louis XVI's censors nervously permitted its production. Napoleon later described it as "the revolution already in action."

Felsenstein deduces that Mozart—his entire short life helplessly, humbly dependent upon the largesse of a sometimes cruelly patronizing aristocracy to the day he wound up in an unmarked pauper's grave—took the same baleful view of Count Almaviva's world that Beaumarchais did. In his production of opera, Felsenstein has acted accordingly.

Using his own expert German

translation, clearly enunciated by the cast, Felsenstein brings this opera to the audience with almost the immediacy of a world premiere. The cast includes several longtime stalwarts of this ensemble, and even the relative newcomers prove Felsenstein's sheer genius for enabling opera singers to make themselves dramatically credible. Anyone seeking vocal sumptuousness first and foremost may address himself to more traditional houses. In no other opera house anywhere today will you find opera where the drama so consistently equals the music.

Main credits: Geza Oberfrank conducted; Reinhart Zimmermann designed the sets; Eleonora Kleiber, the costumes; and Rudolf Asmus, Josef Dene, Magdolena Falewicz, Frank Folker, Uwe Kreyssig, Ursula Reinhardt-Kiss, Ruth Schob-Lipka, and Ute Trekel-Burkhardt sang the most important solo roles. All of them, to varying degrees, merit compliments and congratulations. The evening as such, though, belonged primarily to Walter Felsenstein, and both audience and ensemble accorded him open-hearted adulation.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

In conjunction with the current exhibition "Drawings of Michelangelo," British Museum Publications Inc. has produced a replica of the Michelangelo medalion cast by his friend Leone Leon in 1561. The medalion is being produced in solid silver and in resin composition.

The watercolors and drawings of William Blake will be shown for the first time in Germany during March and April at the Hamburg Kunsthalle. The exhibition is the fourth in the series "Art in 1800" at the Kunsthalle, following the show devoted to Johann Heinrich Füssli (Henry Fuseli), the Swiss-born English artist who was a friend of Blake. The Fuseli exhibition has moved to the Tate Gallery in London, where it will be shown until March 31.

Jean-Pierre Walles, principal violinist with the Ensemble Instrumental de France since its creation in 1965 and 1967 prize-

winner in the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud Competition, has been named co-concertmaster of the Orchestre de Paris. He shares the post of premier violon solo with Luben Yordanoff, who has been the only one with this title since the founding of the orchestra in 1967.

Snow in South Italy

NAPLES, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Snow fell in much of southern Italy and Sicily today, hampering traffic in mountain areas.

THEATER IN BRUSSELS: Examining Trends in Human Existence

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (UPI).—Domani means "tomorrow" in Italian and few names could be more appropriate for the founder of Brussels' prestigious Théâtre de Poche, Roger Domani, 46. He has his mind firmly fixed on tomorrow and beyond.

The Poche, an experimental theater now in its 25th season, is a source of municipal and national pride, and a well-known institution beyond the Belgian borders. However, Mr. Domani doesn't like the term "institution."

"I don't believe in institutionalized theater," he said. "I am basically an anarchist and an agnostic, though primarily and most important a humanist. The Poche tries to analyze the contemporary human condition, to discern current trends and project them into the future. Theater, I believe, should be a live thing, reflecting life as it is and may become."

Mr. Domani's success may be due to his remarkable nose for finding talent. Several playwrights, stage directors and actors have made their Belgian debut on the stage of the Poche. Arrabal, Ionesco, Adamov, Genet and others, once considered way-out crackpots, provided scripts for early productions; a number of now well-known directors in French-language theater (including Francis Duroy, of recent Broadway fame) got their pro-

fessional start at the Poche; and a number of actors and actresses, household names these days in the French-language theater and film industry, were originally discovered by Mr. Domani and his associates.

The first play staged by the Poche, in 1949—on a minuscule stage in an Avenue Louise apartment—was "Les Démoniaques" by a young hopeful named Michel Duraufour, who later moved into politics and became the Belgian minister of labor.

Moving Around

The Poche moved first to a small theater in the Chaussees d'Alexis, later, for a couple of seasons, to the Théâtre National. In 1966, the company found its present premises near the Chateau du Gymnase in the Bois de la Cambre.

In 1969, the Poche was officially recognized as the "Théâtre expérimental de Belgique," a considerable honor in the French-speaking boroughs of Brussels and in French-speaking Wallonia.

The audiences are not, as the case often is in experimental houses, exclusively youthful proto-intellectuals in blue jeans and sweaters. A considerable portion of the house is filled with middle-aged or older people.

"We try to present plays and always a new one as far as Poche is concerned (we don't go back and revive an old production) that seem to carry a message that



is relevant right now or within the near future. A message that hopefully can be understood by anyone, young or old, with a reasonably intelligent interest in contemporary trends—material, spiritual or otherwise. I'm not talking about trends in the theater—I mean trends in human existence, trends that affect our present and perhaps our future. One thing we never touch is the chamber comedy unless, perhaps, in a parodic manner.

"Our theater attempts to be a popular theater," Mr. Domani continued. "But the audiences have to come to us, not we to them. Those messianic companies who invade factories at noon to present their views to the workers make me laugh. Those workers are busy eating their sandwiches and drinking their lunch-break beer and chatting with one another. They can have no possible interest in listening to dramatized political and social demagoguery."

Anniversary Season

The quarter-century anniversary repertoire began last November with a Belgo-French production in cooperation with the Théâtre des Quartiers d'Ivry, "Le Pique-Nique de Claretta," a play on the last days of Mussolini and Clara Petacci by young Belgian writer René Kalisky. In January and February came Brecht's "La Noce Chez les Petits Bourgeois." Both

were favorably reviewed by Brussels critics.

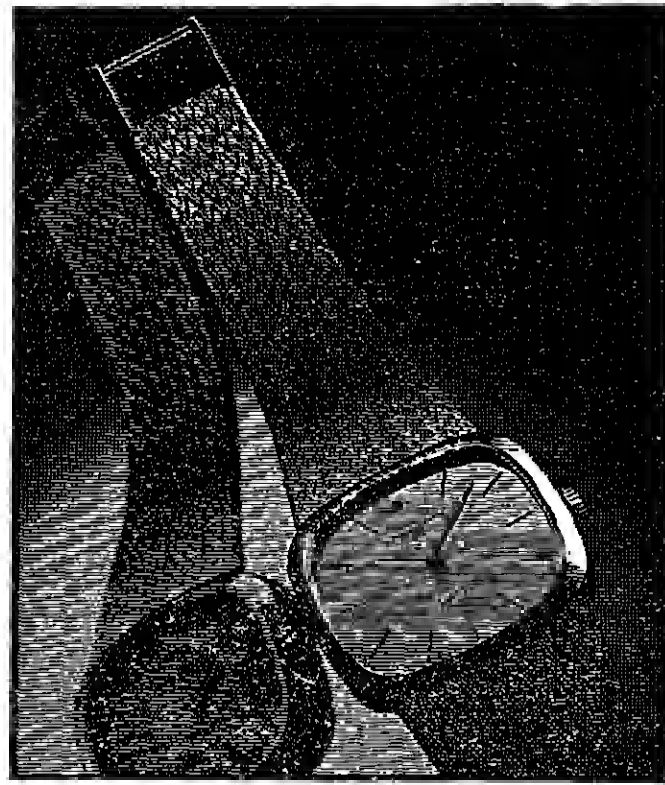
Coming up soon will be a double-header: "Le Scène au Confessionnal," a dramatization of the controversial research by Italian journalists-sociologists Norberto Valentini and Clara di Meglio on the confession booth. Second on the playbill will be Roland Topor's "Fatidik et Opéra."

Later in the season (it is very difficult to get exact dates from Mr. Domani, who works on a very flexible schedule) will be a series of guest performances by the Iowa Theater Laboratory, said to be a world leader in the field of research and experimentation on bodily expression. "If the calendar permits" the anniversary season will close with "L'Éveil du Printemps" by Frank Wedekind, written in 1901. The play deals with erotic fantasies among adolescents.

"We may recall that Sigmund Freud considered Wedekind a forerunner of his theories of psychoanalysis," said Mr. Domani. "Sometimes we may find it relevant to look back."

In connection with the anniversary season the Théâtre de Poche has filled its spacious lobby with a retrospective exhibition showing its activities over the past quarter-century: stage photos, stage mock-ups, posters, programs, flyers and a most impressive collection of letters from literary friends.

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-74.75- Stocks and Bonds in Div 5				-74.75- Stocks and Bonds in Div 5				-74.75- Stocks and Bonds in Div 5			
P/E	High	Low	Close	P/E	High	Low	Close	P/E	High	Low	Close
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6795	29	29	1.60	15	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6796	29	29	1.60	16	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6797	29	29	1.60	17	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6798	29	29	1.60	18	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6799	29	29	1.60	19	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6800	29	29	1.60	20	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6801	29	29	1.60	21	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6802	29	29	1.60	22	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6803	29	29	1.60	23	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6804	29	29	1.60	24	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6805	29	29	1.60	25	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6806	29	29	1.60	26	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6807	29	29	1.60	27	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6808	29	29	1.60	28	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6809	29	29	1.60	29	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6810	29	29	1.60	30	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6811	29	29	1.60	31	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6812	29	29	1.60	32	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6813	29	29	1.60	33	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6814	29	29	1.60	34	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6815	29	29	1.60	35	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6816	29	29	1.60	36	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6817	29	29	1.60	37	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6818	29	29	1.60	38	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6819	29	29	1.60	39	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6820	29	29	1.60	40	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6821	29	29	1.60	41	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6822	29	29	1.60	42	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6823	29	29	1.60	43	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6824	29	29	1.60	44	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6825	29	29	1.60	45	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6826	29	29	1.60	46	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6827	29	29	1.60	47	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6828	29	29	1.60	48	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6829	29	29	1.60	49	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6830	29	29	1.60	50	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6831	29	29	1.60	51	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
6832	29	29	1.60	52	35	42	42	34	34	14	14
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14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2	1.45	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4
15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	1.55	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4
16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2	1.65	8	8	8	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4
17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	1.75	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4
18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2	1.85	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4
19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2	1.95	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4
20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/2	2.05	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 1/4
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FEB 27 1975

(in French
Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE FEB. 27	MDN.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E (1)	YIELD ¹ (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '71 '72 '73	SWRS. DUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	635 - 342	459	453 - 436	11	2.6	55.52 - 40.93 - 42.63	1,759	1974 turnover (ex. taxes) = 3,600 million Fr., up 65% vs. 1973.
BIC	Para. lighters	749 - 372	567	616 - 599	16	1.1	28.28 - 33.20 - 37.33 c	7,500	Bic introduces in France a border-disposable razor retailing for 0.60 Fr.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	631	620 - 585	13	2.7	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	600	1974 consolidated turnover (ex. taxes) = 1,426 million Fr., up 44% over 1973.
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	441	450 - 434	4	5.7	71 - 67 - 102 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover 39 months 74 = + 9.9%.
CHARGEURS REUNIS...	Holding	334 - 151.10	184	191 - 186	19	5.4	9.50 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,634	Interim dividend payment of 10 Fr. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.40 - 99	135.20	135.50 - 130	18	4.7	10.16 - 12.47 - 12.02	3,445	Barinl bank recently opened French branches now total 308.
CREDIT INDUS. COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	113.18	116.50 - 115	13	5.3	7.48 - 9 - 8.63	3,881	74 net turnover (ex. subside.) = 26,503.51 Fr. of which 709,294 Fr. long-term gains.
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	189.50 - 103	167	169.80 - 163.80	11	3.9	— - 9.22 - 15.74 c	2,947	Consolidated turnover (ex. taxes), was 54.3 million Fr. (+ 60%).
EURAFRANCE	Holding	251 - 185	162	164 - 158	—	5.6	(non significant)	2,193	Holdings 20-74: Seveac, 50%; Insurance 14%; Cherp. R&M&I, 14%; other, 17%.
FERODU S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	240	244 - 238	9	6.5	21.40 - 26.57 - 27.19	1,492	1974 results permitting the dividend will be maintained.
FRANCAIS PETROLES.	Petrol.	219 - 75	124	122.80 - 115.50	3	6.8	26.18 - 23.05 - 40.90	13,889	Rubber products diversification with Hutchinson-Mase acquisition.
GENER. DE FONDERIE.	Mac. cons.	350 - 127	147	166.10 - 155.10	4	8.6	19.90 - 23.15 - 41.19	641	Subsidiary, Becuere-Thomette, is installing Warsaw plant (10,000 daily).
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	85.10	88 - 85	11	3.5	28.73 - 10.52 - 7.59	7,944	1974 turnover = 1,275 million Fr. (+ 53%). Metal sales = 75,580 tons (+ 97%).
LMT (Matériel Tél.)...	Electric	2450 - 1210	1780	1795 - 1730	23	2.2	49.28 - 56.52 - 66.24	706	Norway phone contract for Transhelmer University electronic exchange.
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 265.70	429.50	498 - 481	23	3.3	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,687	1974 turnover = 654.79 million Fr. up 22% vs. 1973.
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 356	486	513 - 485	15	1.5	16.98 - 22.60 - 31.77 c	3,156	
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	185 - 101	155.50	158 - 154.50	7	6.1	16.05 - 16.83 - 21.32 c	10,160	Estim. net asset value subsidiary DDFI-Paribas (1/31/75) = Fr. 125.50.
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	342 - 105.10	139.90	139 - 125	14	4.9	8.83 - 11.16 - 10.89	2,872	Expect 1974 results to exceed 43 million Fr. vs. 40,800,000 in 1973.
PECHELERON	Hold. (fin)	87 - 50.30	64.30	66.30 - 63.60	5	6.5	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,825	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 12 tankers 45 under constr.
PECHINEY-UG. KÜHLM.	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	125	127.80 - 125.20	9	6.7	12.20 - 10.90 - 14.50	28,162	1974 consolidated sales = 29,221 million Fr., up 26.5% vs. 1973.
PERRIER	Bever, Spa	335 - 100.20	112	113 - 106.10	18	7.1	8.66 - 9.94 - 11.43 c	5,234	
PEUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 122.40	203.90	195 - 186	8	4.5	49.81 - 68.26 - 71.04 c	4,608	Autom.: 74 turnover = 5.6%; prod. = 5%; Sales: France—19%; Export + 10%.
REDOUTE	Mail order	355 - 310.40	420	435 - 411	11	2.4	25.58 - 30.89 - 37.04 c	922	Group turnover (inc. inclus) March-Nov. 74 = 1,539.2 million Fr.; up 23%.
ROUSSEL-UCLAF	Pharmac.	301 - 207	261.50	284.90 - 273	18	2.4	10.51 - 13.83 - 28.72	3,638	Expect 1974 results to be major improvement over 1973.
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 800	1680	1685 - 1600	25	1.3	41.62 - 51.72 - 64.64	221	Consolidated turnover (April-December 1974) = 207,080,000 Fr. (+18.50%).
SUEZ (Cie Financ.) ...	Holding	285 - 141	227	227 - 228	4	6.2	42.22 - 49.14 - 53.76 c	5,909	Suez expects to maintain same dividend for 1974.
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1048 - 590	863	865 - 860	25	1.3	24.30 - 26.61 - 34.02	918	1974 turnover of the parent company = 1,078 million Fr. (+25%).

c: Consolidate

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Arab Sales, Slight Support Cited

Dollar Hits New Lows in Europe

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—Rumor, nerves and only tepid support helped to weaken the dollar today in Europe's foreign exchange markets.

The dollar fell to a month low of 4.1475 at the U.S. currency decline to record lows against the franc, the Belgian-Luxembourg franc and the Dutch guilder and was only slightly above record low against the West German mark.

It was the dollar's decline that helped to weaken the dollar in Europe's foreign exchange markets. The dollar fell to a month low of 4.1475 at the U.S. currency decline to record lows against the franc, the Belgian-Luxembourg franc and the Dutch guilder and was only slightly above record low against the West German mark.

West German trade report which is expected to be near the record surplus set in December.

In addition, the continuing reports from the Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries about whether and when the oil exporters might drop the dollar as their payment currency continued to weigh on the foreign exchange market.

Dealers are also dispirited by the absence of any signs from the United States that its economic problems have been mastered. "The basic facts are such that I don't see any change in the dollar's downward foreseeable yet," a U.S. banker remarked.

The problem, dealers throughout Europe are agreed, is that there are just no buyers of dollars. Commercial banks, which previously played a useful role in standing against the speculation, have been out of the market since Herstatt in West Germany and Frankfurt National in New York collapsed due to their losses in the foreign exchange market.

The central banks are also not keen to buy unlimited amounts of dollars in trying to hold the rate.

The Swiss, for example, fear

that their sales of francs for dollars will wreck their anti-inflation program. Yesterday, Fritz Leutwiler, president of the National Bank, said that Switzerland is studying the possibility of joining the seven-nation joint European currency "float."

This, presumably, would ease the burden on the Swiss by spreading the cost of defending the rate among eight central banks.

Much of the new money moving into the Swiss franc is reportedly going into purchases of stocks and bonds as there is a 40-per-cent annual negative interest charge on non-resident bank accounts. The inflow today pushed the dollar to a new low of 2.392 francs.

The National Bank said it had intervened to support the franc by purchasing dollars in larger amounts than in previous sessions—reportedly \$100 million.

By the close, the dollar was at 2.3835, down from the previous record low set yesterday of 2.4105. A month ago, the dollar was worth 2.5 francs and a year ago it was worth 3.13 francs—a drop of 31 per cent.

The Bundesbank spent \$15 million supporting the dollar, but it fell to 2.275 deutsche marks, a shade above its all-time closing low of 2.26 set in July 1973. A month ago the dollar was worth 2.32 DM and a year ago it was 2.68 DM.

In Paris, the Bank of France dropped its discount rate a percentage point to 11 per cent. The decline, more symbolic than real since commercial banks finance their needs on the money market, was welcomed as a sign that the government intends to relax its tight credit policy. Day-to-day money, for example, was fetching 9 3/4 per cent interest on an annual basis today, one of the highest in Europe. Overnight Eurodollar rates, by contrast, are around 6 per cent.

The dollar fell as low as 4.14 francs here today, but an estimated \$30 million of official support helped lift it to 4.1475 at the close—a 17-month low.

In London, sterling rose to \$2.431, up sharply from \$2.425 yesterday and the \$2.30 level of last November when Mideast funds reportedly stopped pouring into London. The present sterling-dollar rate indicates that petrodollars are once again moving into Britain, bankers said.

The dollar fell to a record low in the Netherlands at 2.3465 guilders, down from 2.368 guilders yesterday. Against the Belgian-Luxembourg franc it was at a new low of 33.95 commercial francs.

Fear of Urban Unrest Rises in U.S.

By John Reistrup

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (WP)—Pockets of high-level unemployment in some U.S. cities are causing growing fears of large-scale social unrest.

In Detroit, for example, more than one in every five workers is now jobless, the city estimates. From 17.9 per cent in December, Detroit's estimated unemployment rate rose to 21 per cent in February.

Buffalo, in western New York State, now reports 17 per cent out of work and spot checks around the United States indicate that America's national joblessness figures mask other pockets of higher unemployment, particularly in industrial cities.

These and other urban unemployment figures are causing concern among civic officials and civil rights groups. "We now have all the historical preconditions for large-scale social unrest," said Herbert Hill, labor director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Detroit Mayor Coleman Young has said he doesn't believe people in the 1970s "are going to stand quietly in line for unemployment checks or peacefully sell apples on street corners."

Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley voiced a common view among urban experts in saying that unemployment is bringing a rising level of frustration at what is seen as government inaction. He stopped short of predicting disorders, but said: "I am concerned that we do everything we can to deal with the problem because we don't want that kind of buildup of frustration and anger." He added that it would be "catastrophic" if the federal government fails to provide funds for summer youth programs.

Mr. Young and Mr. Bradley are among a number of the nation's mayors who are actively pressing for increased federal aid through stepped-up public service programs.

In any event, January's overall figure of 8.2 per cent unemployment overshadowed some key

indicators on the nature of unemployment: For example, the Department of Labor last Friday added 12 new areas to its list of major labor regions with "substantial unemployment." That brought the total to 67, nearly 45 per cent of the 150 major labor districts of the country. And some hard-hit cities don't even show up in these statistics, because they are included with surrounding areas with lower levels of unemployment.

Five states—Connecticut, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Washington—have had to apply for federal loans to cover the increased cost of paying unemployment benefits, until they can make it back from the states' employers through higher unemployment insurance premiums.

In addition, the January jobless rates for black men, nationwide, was 10.5 per cent; for black women, it was 11 per cent; for black teenagers, it was an all-time high of 41.1 per cent.

James Wetzel, assistant BLS commissioner for current employment statistics, agrees that the national unemployment surveys are an inadequate tool by which to gauge spot unemployment. And he raised the prospect of social unrest such as in the 1960s.

"My personal feeling is that we're in a much worse situation than we were in the 1960s, and part of the reason is we're not documenting true conditions" in areas hard-hit by employment, Mr. Wetzel said.

"I think a hell of a lot of these mayors don't know what unemployment is in their own areas," said Milwaukee Mayor Henry Maier. He said his own projections for a 15-square-mile development area inside the city turned up an unemployment rate of 16.1 per cent, although the rate for the Milwaukee area as a whole is only 6.7 per cent.

"A number of our most optimistic opinion leaders are confessing in private that they're scared," Mayor Maier said. "There just might be a hell of a reaction."

But Trade Gap Narrows

Major U.S. Index Falls For 6th Month in Row

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today the government index designed to foreshadow future trends in the economy plunged for the sixth month in a row in January.

Meanwhile, petroleum imports swelled to the highest level in at least two years last month, pushing the nation's trade balance into deficit for the second straight month.

While the steady excess of imports over exports helped erode the value of the dollar in international transactions, the government's index of leading indicators at home dropped 1.3 per cent.

It was the sixth straight month of decline—the first time the index has dropped for six months since the 1957-58 recession, when the indicator slipped 9 per cent. The latest six-month plunge has been 12.6 per cent.

Oil imports, apparently stepped up in an effort to beat the tariff imposed on imports after Feb. 1, increased by \$500 million in January. Without the increase the nation would have enjoyed a trade surplus, but the rise gave it a deficit of \$210.5 million.

The monthly balance, however, was still an improvement over December's \$387.6-million deficit.

Administration economists expect the economy to continue sliding at least until this summer. The index of leading indicators is a composite of a dozen clues to where the economy is heading. Of the nine for which figures were available in the latest report, seven pointed to further deteriorations.

The only positive factors in the index were higher stock prices and lower consumer installment debt.

The trade figures showed exports increased 6.2 per cent in January, while imports increased only 4 per cent.

The big gains in products exported were in corn, wheat, coal and soybeans. Decreases came in exports of civilian aircraft, iron and steel and vegetable oils and fats.

The 37.6-per-cent increase in the value of petroleum imports to \$3.3 billion was accompanied by increased imports of iron and steel, aircraft and iron ore. The value of the sugar, electrical machinery, motor vehicles and clothing imported last month declined.

The Commerce Department changed its system for computing the nation's trade balance this month. The old system based the value of imports on the value claimed on customs receipts. The new system bases import value on a so-called "transaction value" plus the cost of shipping goods to and from ports. The effect is to lower the value of imports.

Thus last year's trade deficit, which was originally reported as \$3 billion, became a deficit of \$2.3 billion under the new system.

Stock Prices Edge Ahead On Wall St.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—Buoyed by carryover demand from the previous session and some heartening economic news, prices moved higher for the second day in a row on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The market appeared to view as constructive a narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit in January, and China's second cancellation in a month of a purchase of U.S. wheat.

The latter was regarded as good news for inflation watchers in the sense that it could leave more supplies available for U.S. consumption and perhaps result in lower food prices.

Analysts said that some buying of stocks also could have reflected belief among investors that another prime interest rate cut will come tomorrow morning, when First National City Bank sets the rate for next week.

Citibank is quoting a prime of 8 1/2 per cent. Some analysts expect it to be reduced to 8 1/4 per cent tomorrow.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 3.05 points to 731.15. Volume totaled 16.43 million shares compared with 18.79 million yesterday.

Heavily-traded Columbia Pictures rose 7/8 to 5, while Twentieth Century-Fox rose 3/4 to 9 5/8. Twentieth Century reported sharply higher profits and raised the dividend.

U.S. Steel slumped 1 7/8 to 47 7/8, while the balance of the steel group surrendered fractions.

Some analysts in a published report were optimistic on short-term prospects for the steel industry, but were bearish on the outlook for the long term.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.47 to 78.85.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.22 to 71.53.

Bonds closed mixed in fairly quiet trading. Dealers said the government bond market extended its early rally to close with gains ranging as far as 1/4 point in some places.

Corporates also moved ahead after a dull start, but failed to fully erase initial losses, closing with falls of 1/4 point.

In Chicago farm commodity futures closed sharply lower on the Board of Trade. It was the fifth straight day of steadily declining prices interspersed with mixed closes.

PEC Officials Reach Accord in a Joint Negotiating Stance

By John M. Goshko

VIENNA, Feb. 27 (WP)—The ministers from the 13-member organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries finished a 10-day meeting here today by signing a final declaration of intent to reach a joint negotiating stance at a summit conference in Algiers next week.

The declaration, whose contents he kept a closely guarded secret, is designed to spell out a negotiating position for OPEC at a summit conference in Algiers next week.

The declaration, whose contents he kept a closely guarded secret, is designed to spell out a negotiating position for OPEC at a summit conference in Algiers next week.

Emirates may take measures to adjust the gravity differentials applicable to its crudes. Furthermore, the conference condemned the discriminatory oil lifting measures adopted by the oil companies operating in the United Arab Emirates and expresses its full support for, and solidarity with, the government's position.

OPEC officials said in private that the purpose is to signify assent to Abu Dhabi's lowering the premium it has been charging in accordance with the gravity differential scale. This, in effect, would put it in the position of offering a discount to counter the argument of the oil companies that they are not buying at the oil-consuming countries.

At the same time, OPEC sources added, the statement is intended to serve notice that the action in respect to Abu Dhabi is a special case dictated by present circumstances and that the oil companies should not try to use a price cut by Abu Dhabi as an excuse for seeking similar discounts from the other OPEC members.

At the same time, OPEC sources added, the statement is intended to serve notice that the action in respect to Abu Dhabi is a special case dictated by present circumstances and that the oil companies should not try to use a price cut by Abu Dhabi as an excuse for seeking similar discounts from the other OPEC members.

May Be Caught in Trap of Great Depression

Fed Seen Failing to Boost Money Supply

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT)—Is the economy caught in a "liquidity trap," a situation in which the efforts of the Federal Reserve System to increase the money supply and economic activity have little or no effect?

This is worrying economists both inside and outside the Fed. For, if it is true that the Fed cannot make the money supply grow, as it is certainly trying to do, the United States would be caught in a trap similar to the one it fell into early in the Great Depression. The economy then simply failed to respond to efforts of the monetary authorities to step up borrowing and spending.

Different economists, observing the present stagnation of the money supply, reach essentially opposite conclusions:

- One school contends that the

Fed is doing the best it can but —unless it is prepared to behave in an irresponsible and inflationary way—can exercise only limited influence over the growth of the money supply, because businesses and consumers are lacking the confidence to borrow and are still trying to rebuild their liquidity.

The second school argues that the Fed is failing to do its job properly and as Prof. Paul Samuelson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—a monetarist—puts it, "when (monetarists) Milton Friedman and Anna Schwartz come to write their history of the crises of 1974 and 1975, they will blast the Fed for permitting the economy to collapse by letting the money supply drop, just as the Fed did 45 years ago."

President's Adviser

A leading representative of the first school is Townsend-Greenspan & Co., the economic consulting firm founded by Alan Greenspan, who is currently chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

"What the Fed wants to do and what the Fed is able to do are not always the same," says Townsend-Greenspan.

The firm interprets Fed statements to mean that it is aiming to achieve an annual rate of increase in M-1 (demand deposits plus currency in circulation) of 5 to 7 per cent and an annual rate of gain in M-2 (M-1 plus net time deposits) of 7 1/2 to 10 per cent.

But those targets have not been reached. M-1, although it increased a bit during the week ended Feb. 12, has been in a downward trend since early December. And M-2 has stayed flat since early December.

Townsend-Greenspan asserts that the Fed "can influence the monetary aggregates; it cannot control them. Just as the Fed cannot assure the rate of monetary expansion which is its goal during the recession, it cannot be assured of containing the rate of monetary growth during the recovery."

"Such fine tuning is not feasible," he says.

Barclays' Profit Tumbles by 25% in Year

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—Net profit fell 25 per cent at Barclays Bank Ltd. last year, declining to £79.3 million from £104.6 million in 1973.

Barclays declared a dividend

for the year equivalent to 12.38 pence, up from 11.01 pence a year earlier.

Barclays is the third of the four major British clearing banks to report its earnings for last

3d Swiss Bank Joins in Move To Prevent Alien Take-Overs

ZURICH, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—Swiss Credit Bank today became the third major Swiss bank within a first step to 660 million francs from 550 million by issuing 1.1 million registered shares.

The new registered shares will be offered to the holders of old bearer shares at the rate of 1-to-1 at par, the bank said.

In a second step, the capital will be raised to 700 million francs.

The board will have the power to exercise voting rights to certain holders of registered shares. The voting rights attached to bearer shares will remain unlimited.

Each registered share of 100 francs nominal and each bearer share of 500 francs nominal carries one vote at the shareholders' meeting. As a consequence, the votes attached to the registered shares to be offered for subscription are equal in number to those carried by outstanding bearer shares, general manager Robert Lane told a press conference.

Less than 40 per cent of the bank's capital is foreign owned, he added.

British Oxygen Net Rises

LONDON, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—British Oxygen Co. said today net profit totaled £42 million in the first quarter, up from £21 million in the same period a year earlier.

Sales rose to £108,997 million from £88.37 million.

A major factor in the rise in earnings was an increase to £2.3 million from £377,000 in its share of the profit of associated companies.

Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 27 (Reuters)—Net profit of Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank NV rose last year to 119 million guilders (\$49.8 million) from 109 million guilders in 1973.

Revenue rose to 1.1 billion guilders from 940 million guilders.

Nigeria Oil Price Cut to Africans

NAIROBI, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—Nigeria said yesterday it will supply crude oil to any African nation that needs it at a "concessionary rate."

The Nigerian delegation at the meeting here of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) announced the decision.

"Nigeria wishes to ensure that the 'momentum of economic development is not slowed down in any African country because of the oil situation," Nigerian delegation leader U.A. Adegoke said.

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Revenue rose to 1.1 billion guilders from 940 million guilders.

Herstatt Accord Reached in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP-DJ)—An agreement has been reached on the distribution to certain creditors of funds held in New York for Bankhaus Herstatt, according to Chase Manhattan Bank, which had been the U.S. clearing agent for the collapsed West German bank.

Chase said the agreement, which is still subject to court approval here, had been reached between Herstatt's German liquidator and various creditors that had filed claims in New York.

According to previous reports, Chase holds about \$150 million in account for Herstatt. Claims against this account are estimated at \$174 million.

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Telephone: Istanbul 465050.
Offers should be received not later than 7th March, 1975.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies

International Bonds Traded in Europe

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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President Ford Has Poor Day On Course as He Shoots 100

LAUDERHILL, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP).—President Ford encountered an economic crisis on the first green of the Inverrary Country Club today. He went on to encounter a few golf crises as well.

The President, playing in the pro-am event that preceded today's start of the rich Jackie Gleason golf classic, reached the green on the par-4 hole in three and walked to his ball. He stuck his hands in his pockets. Then he patted his pockets. No coins. He had nothing with which to mark the ball.

So he borrowed a penny from Jack Nicklaus's caddy, Angelo Argea.

"I told him he could keep it for the whole round," Argea said. "But I told him I'd like to have it back when he finished."

Ford, the first U.S. president to play as a contestant in a Professional Golfers' Association pro-am tournament, finished his round with a 100 total, 28 over par on the par-72 layout that will be the site of the \$350,000 Gleason classic.

The President played in a five-man with Nicklaus, host Gleason, Bob Hope and a New York businessman, Elliot Kahn, who was reported to have contributed \$10,000 to local charities in order to gain his place in the group.

Nicklaus fashioned a sparkling 19-under-par

83, a course record and the best round of the day by three strokes. Arnold Palmer had a 86.

Most of Ford's golfing problems came on the first eight holes. He played them in 52 strokes, 20 over par. He three-putted three times. He hit one out of bounds. He got one in a lake. He took three swings to get it out of a sand trap.

But, after a quick lesson from Nicklaus on the seventh green, his game began to improve. He made pars on the ninth, 10th and 14th holes. He played his last 10 holes in 48, only 8 over par.

"I always enjoy it, even when I don't do well," Ford said.

"Actually, the President could be quite a good golfer," Nicklaus said. "He's physically strong and a very patient man. If he had the time to devote to it, if he had the time to play, he could be a solid 6 or 7 handicapper."

Ford is listed with an 18 handicap. Another of the handicaps which the President faced today was crowd noise, as the gallery often called out to him just before he shot. Once, Hope threw up his hands to keep the crowd quiet and then whispered to the spectators: "Please don't applaud while the President is shooting; he'll raise my taxes."



President Ford



...shows pain

Frank Robinson Is Eager to Start His New Role

TUCSON, Ariz., Feb. 27 (UPI).—Frank Robinson couldn't wait. He didn't want to.

Spring training officially opened for the Cleveland Indians today, but the new playing manager decided he wanted to get a jump on the season.

So he walked into the Indians' dressing room with general manager Phil Schlegel yesterday morning, ahead of everybody else, and from force of habit after 19 years as a player, he began searching for his locker.

"Hey, what are you looking for?" Schlegel asked Robinson. "Those days are over. You turn to your left. That's your own private office in there. You know, the manager's office."

Robinson, the first black manager in major league baseball, took little time acclimating himself to his new duties after putting on a Cleveland uniform with his old number 20 on the back. One of the first things he did was reach for a lineup card, mull over several different batting orders and then write in nine names.

Seghi looked at the lineup Robinson had written.

"Don't you know how to spell Robinson?" said the Cleveland general manager, noticing his manager hadn't included himself in the lineup.

"It's a little early to insert myself, but I'll be in there," Robinson replied.

Although yesterday was supposed to be press day, especially set aside so media men could get a crack at interviewing and photographing Robinson, a number of Cleveland players reported, suited up and limbered up.

Among them were third baseman Buddy Bell, who underwent knee surgery during the winter, the Perry brothers, Gaylord and Jim, Dick Bosman, Fritz Peterson and John Ellis.

Robinson, only man ever to be named MVP in both leagues, seemed pleased to see the early arrivals. He also was delighted with the Indians' latest four-player swap in which they obtained first baseman Boog Powell and left-handed pitcher Don Hood from the Baltimore Orioles for catcher Dave Duncan and minor league outfielder Alvin McGrew.

Robinson played with Powell at Baltimore, knows him well and likes him. Although the Indians' new playing manager expects to play some first base himself this year, he obviously is banking on the 32-year-old Powell to be Cleveland's regular first baseman.

"Powell is the first baseman unless somebody beats him out," Robinson said of the hefty left-handed long-ball hitter who batted .265 for the Orioles last season while driving in 45 runs and hitting 12 homers. "He has some good years left in him and he gives us power from the left side. This now gives us a stabilized lineup."

"Hood will get a shot as a starter and if he's unable to handle that, he'll be in our bullpen."

Seghi is sure Robinson is going to make "an excellent manager." He is equally sure Powell is going to help the Indians, who made a run at the American League East title last year be-

fore fading and finishing fourth.

"Everybody's looking to put Powell in the asbest, but he's only 33 years old," said Seghi. "I can remember everybody writing off Norm Cash at 35 and look at the years he had after that. I know nobody pays much attention to these kinds of statistics, but of all the first basemen who played 100 or more games last season, Powell led the league in fielding."

Marichal Waiting

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 (UPI).—Twice a week, 36-year-old Juan Marichal puts on a heavy sweatshirt and goes to a local gymnasium for a brisk workout.

It's something he has been doing for 14 years but this time the former pitching ace of the San Francisco Giants is concentrating on exercises to strengthen his back muscles in

an effort to remedy a problem that has been nagging him the past few seasons.

And yet, Marichal, the second windiest active pitcher in the major leagues behind Bob Gibson and a 20-game winner six times, isn't sure if the workouts are worth the trouble.

Winter workouts in the past were to prepare for the next campaign but, since Marichal was given his unconditional release by the Boston Red Sox at the end of last season, the only baseball man who has called in inquire about his availability for 1975 was Oakland A's owner Charles Finley, in town for a series of salary arbitration hearings.

Baseball hasn't been fun the past few seasons for Marichal but he'd like to pitch again because he feels his arm is sound and his back hasn't bothered him for quite some time.

"I know I can still pitch," he said between sit-ups and push-

ups recently. "I think I can help somebody. It's that simple."

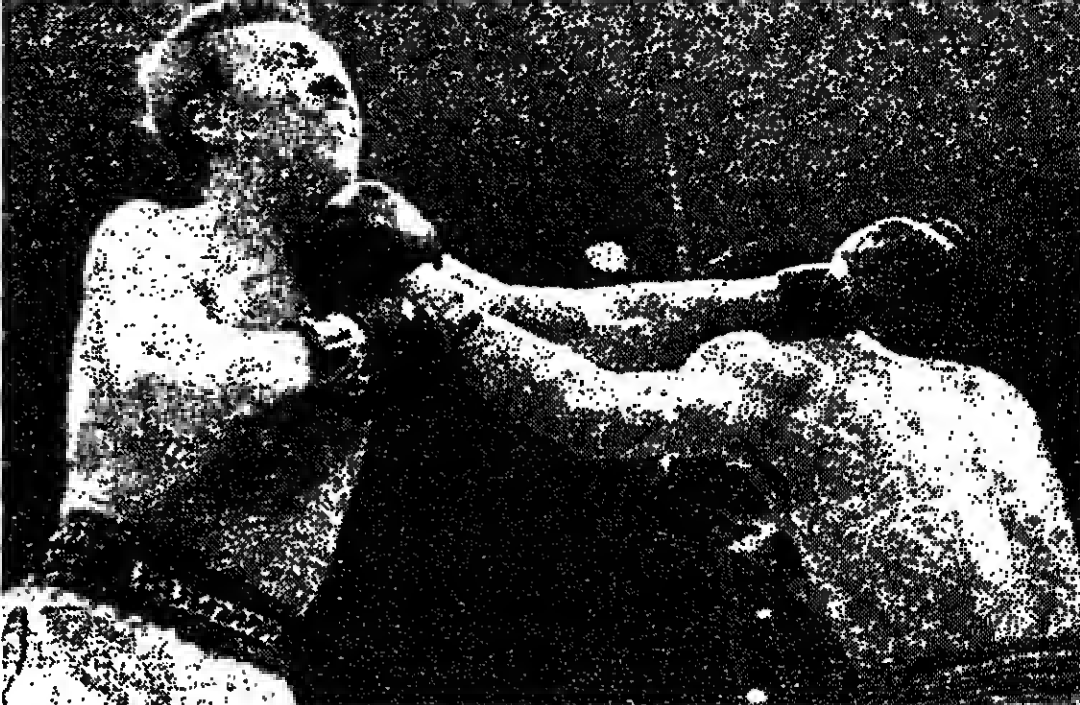
"If I thought I was finished, I would quit. I don't want to bang out. My arm is sound. My fast ball isn't as fast as before, but now I have other pitches. I feel one hundred per cent. And if anybody wants to know, my back is one hundred per cent, too."

The back condition flared up midway through last season and forced Marichal in go on the disabled list during which time he was hospitalized in a traction sling.

Although he came back and pitched effectively near the tail end of the campaign, the Red Sox felt the end was at hand.

Marichal, noted for his picturesque high-kick delivery, is yet to be convinced, however.

Going into the 1975 season, he had 245 victories, only five behind Bob Gibson of the St. Louis Cardinals, who has announced he'll retire at the end of next season.



LOSING FACE—Scotland's Ken Buchanan takes a hook from Japan's Guts Ishimatsu.

Buchanan Bows in Bid to Regain Fight Title

TOKYO, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Ken Buchanan of Scotland fought in his attempt to regain a share of the lightweight title, losing a unanimous 15-round decision to World Boxing Council champion Guts Ishimatsu of Japan tonight.

Boxing in his classic style, the Scot, 39, could not find his range despite a slight reach advantage. He was often in trouble as the Japanese champion came charging in throwing right hooks.

Buchanan developed a nose bleed in the fourth round, and his left eye, injured in training, swelled up from the champion's punches.

Buchanan said after the fight, however, that he thought he had handled that, he'll be in our bullpen.

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And yet, Marichal, the second windiest active pitcher in the major leagues behind Bob Gibson and a 20-game winner six times, isn't sure if the workouts are worth the trouble.

Winter workouts in the past were to prepare for the next campaign but, since Marichal was given his unconditional release by the Boston Red Sox at the end of last season, the only baseball man who has called in inquire about his availability for 1975 was Oakland A's owner Charles Finley, in town for a series of salary arbitration hearings.

Baseball hasn't been fun the past few seasons for Marichal but he'd like to pitch again because he feels his arm is sound and his back hasn't bothered him for quite some time.

"I know I can still pitch," he said between sit-ups and push-

Newcombe, Connors Both Will Win Something

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—People-cheeked Jimmy Connors the man who calls him "kid," a Newcombe, agreed yesterday that for the largest purse in his history, the winner is ranked \$250,000.

Though the tennis challenge billed as a winner-take-all

event, the loser will get a lot.

The match between the world's top men players will be staged April 26, appropriately, in Caesars Palace Hotel in Las Vegas.

"Since Roman times people have wanted to see two men battle," said Newcombe, who was seen here via satellite as he is in Auckland, New Zealand, where he and his Australian teammates

were preparing to play in Davis Cup matches.

The Las Vegas resort is putting up the \$250,000. The resort will share in the television revenue, which the Columbia Broadcasting System is providing, and the foreign television rights.

When Connors recently beat Rod Laver and earned \$100,000, Laver took home about \$60,000 in

television money. That match attracted 33 per cent of the television viewing audience, and the likelihood is that the television revenue will be greater this time and swell the loser's share to more than \$100,000.

Connors, 22, and Newcombe, 30, confronted each other electronically here, told Newcombe he never again would purposely double-fault as he did in the Australian Open last month in a sporting gesture when he believed Newcombe had been victimized by a bad line call.

"You're learning, kid," said the Aussie with a satisfied smile.

Newcombe won that match in four sets. He has beaten Connors all three times they have met.

"We're not playing on grass this time," warned Connors.

The match will be on a plastic artificial surface called supreme court, which Connors says gives him the bounce and pace he likes.

At times, Newcombe appeared amused by his rival, who was playing the role of the young, fast left-handed gun.

"I feel now as I did when Jimmy played Rod," said Newcombe. "I felt if Jimmy wanted to call himself the No. 1 player in the world, he had to beat a fellow who has claim to being No. 1. Jimmy's only been winning for eight months. In 10 years he's been in the finals of really major tournaments eight times."

Connors returned that shot with the same speed that he usually returns a serve.

"What have you done lately?" asked Newcombe.

And what would be the next challenge match?

"Somewhere, sometime this has got to stop," Connors said. "If they offered us this six months ago, we would have gone for \$250,000. So who knows what's going to be next?"

High-Jumper Stones Sets His Standards

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Eight Stars warned officials of Amateur Athletic Union today that he would bypass an attempt at a world indoor record the high jump Friday night.

ing the national indoor track field championships if their alterations were made to the stipulative conditions at Madison Square Garden.

If it isn't the way it was at Olympic meet last Friday night, Stones, 21, said by phone in Los Angeles, "I won't go to the world record. I will stop what it takes to win."

Stones, 6 feet 5 inches, broke indoor mark for the fourth time this winter by flopping over a bar at 7 feet 5 3/4 inches, his second attempt during the U.S. Olympic invitation meet at Madison Square Garden.

"I didn't work out at all last week because of the flu," said the outspoken American, who also has the outdoor record: 7' 1 1/2" in Los Angeles last week. And I'm the potential to jump 7-6 on any day, but I'll save it if they're any changes. I don't think people at the Garden will let that, but I'll let them know it has to be that way."

Stones' threat came after he informed about plans to reconsider the layout for the high jump at the nationals. The angle of position of the pit on the floor was shifted for the Olympic meet, a move that broke a less congested approach.

Hoppers and that bothered Stones' record performance. That drew criticism from those who used the straddle technique.

women's high-jump competition will be held at the 3 meet. The defending champion is Jani Huntley, the only American woman to jump 6 feet. Also has adopted the flopping technique first introduced by Dick Dury.

Leroy Walker, chairman of games committee for the A.A.U. said no single official rule would decide how the jump would be staged.

This is the purpose of the committee. Walker said, phone from Danbury, N.C., he'll try to look at the total and do what's best for the athletes' numbers."

If the eight leading men in AAU high-jump field, six are open, including Tom Woods, defending champion.



BRAVING THE TRAFFIC—New Zealand track star John Walker runs on the Champs-Elysees. The world's No. 1 miler stopped off in Paris this week en route to an international cross-country meeting in Rabat.

Revolution in Sports Medicine Makes Big Gains in U.S.

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (NYT).—Up on the screen, as the videotape was slowed to 1/64th of a second, a 100-meter sprinter in the 1972 Olympic trials was veering inches to his left with every stride.

"See that," Dr. James Nicholas was saying. "There's a lack of strength in his left leg that's causing him to veer like that. Eventually that leg will break down on him."

In his long white coat, Nicholas was sitting in a darkened room with sheets of cassette and film at the Institute of Sports Medicine and Athletic Trauma on the eighth floor of Lenox Hill Hospital here. "What we're doing here," he said, "is finding out why things happen that hurt people in sports. Not just pro sports or amateur sports. But all sports for all people. Forget the medical terms."

Finding out "why things happen that hurt people" is the essence of the research that Nicholas has been conducting for two years. He is a New York orthopedist known primarily for his four operations on the knees of Joe

Namath, the New York Jets' quarterback. But in his research, Nicholas is more concerned with the knees, elbows and hips and shoulders of the millions who use sports as a leisure-time activity. He's not alone. There are similar institutes in Los Angeles, Cleveland, Atlanta, Seattle, Toronto and Madison, Wis., along with two others in New York at the Hospital for Special Surgery and St. Luke's Hospital. But in his role as the orthopedic surgeon of the Jets, Knicks and Rangers, he is perhaps the most prominent spokesman of the revolution in sports medicine that eventually will help millions.

Sports Casualties

"Did you know," he was saying now, "that in 1972 more than 17 million people required a physician's services for leisure-time injuries—more casualties than there were in all the wars our country has fought. I'm determined to discover how some of them, and maybe most of them, can be avoided."

Nicholas has devised a chart that rates 30 sports and recreational activities in regard to neuromuscular and physical factors (strength, endurance, body type, flexibility, agility, speed, coordination, timing, reaction time, rhythm, steadiness, accuracy), mental and psychometric factors (intelligence, creativity, alertness, motivation, discipline), and environmental factors (playing conditions, equipment, practice). Out of a possible 60 points on a 3-2-1 point basis for each of the 30 factors, football ranked first with 53 points. Ballet dancing was second with 52, hockey third with 51.

"I included ballet dancing, tap dancing and ballroom dancing," he said, "because they are recreational activities for millions of people. Some of those people get hurt."

Boxing, figure skating and judo each totaled 48 points, followed

by basketball and gymnastics at 47, fencing and rodeo 46; mountain climbing 45; auto racing and rowing 44; baseball and diving 42; soccer 41; table tennis 39; golf and skiing and tap dancing 37; lacrosse and swimming 36; scuba diving and handball 35; bicycling 34; deep-sea fishing 33; bowling 32; archery 28; badminton dancing 25 and hiking at 17.

"It's not a coincidence," Nicholas said, "that those sports that require the most out of a person also pay the most penalties."

In time, Nicholas hopes that his findings will influence the work of doctors, coaches, trainers and physical education teachers.

"Especially in regard to young children," he said. "The child who exhibits the proper combination of certain factors should be encouraged to participate in those sports which emphasize that combination. No youngster is going to enjoy gymnastics if he or she isn't built for it. But beyond that, our highest accomplishment so far has been the integration of pathology of movement with the requirements of performance. And we've learned that injuries that seem trivial affect much of the body; that change in strength affects coordination, balance and agility. And we've learned that problems start early in life. Joe Namath was hospitalized at 10 with a swollen knee."

Nicholas, who has raised \$1.8 million of the \$4 million needed for his institute, disagrees with the movement toward females participating in strength sports with males.

"It's a farce," he said. "It's not fair for women to be measured against the same standard as men. Women are smaller. They have less muscle bulk, less density. Their ligaments and joints are smaller. In some ways, women are more susceptible to trauma. There are exceptions. Billie Jean King, for example. But she doesn't have the same type of body as most women. She is much more muscular."

Nicholas subscribes in the theory that athletes are split into two basic body types—loosely structured and tightly structured.

"The loose athlete has to strengthen himself and the tight athlete has to stretch himself," he said. "Muhammad Ali is loose. He would succeed at basketball. He would be a terrific ball dancer. Joe Namath would have been great at any sport, before he got hurt. Johnny Miller would be a good ballet dancer but Doug Sanders had to develop a different swing than most golfers because he was tight. He couldn't get his left shoulder under his chin so he had to use a short backswing. Jim Brown was so fast he was a great football player. He was so great he must've had everything."

South African Grand Prix Hit With Accidents but No Injuries

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 27 (Reuters).—Three drivers escaped unhurt after being involved in separate accidents here today during the final practice session for Saturday's South African Grand Prix on the Kyalami course.

South African Jody Scheckter hit the safety fence near the spot where American driver Peter Revson lost his life during practice last year.

Scheckter, driving a Tyrrell-Ford, had been involved in a duel with reigning world champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil in a Tescoro-Marlboro.

Practice was held up while Scheckter's car was removed and

only a few minutes after it resumed, Guy Tunmer of South Africa, in a Lotus, went off the track at almost the same spot and smashed through the safety fencing.

Earlier in the day, the Ferrari of Austria's Niki Lauda shot off the track. But Lauda's car was expected to be ready for Saturday's race.

When practice was brought to a halt today, Brazil's Carlos Pace, in his Brabham, had the fastest time, 1 minute 18.41 seconds for the 2.45-mile circuit.

His teammate and winner of last year's South African Grand Prix, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, was second fastest.

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College Basketball

East

Virginia 27, Carolina-Mellon 23. North Carolina 27, Washington (M.D.) 21. Kentucky 27, Davidson 23. Duke 27, Wake Forest 23. Wake Forest 27, Virginia 23.

West

San Francisco 27, Stanford 23. UCLA 27, USC 23. USC 27, Stanford 23. Stanford 27, UCLA 23.

Midwest

Illinois 27, Michigan 23. Michigan 27, Illinois 23. Michigan 27, Illinois 23.

South

Georgia 27, South Carolina 23. Georgia 27, South Carolina 23.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Boston 27, New York 23. New York 27, Boston 23.

Central Division

Washington 27, Chicago 23. Chicago 27, Washington 23.

Pacific Division

Golden State 27, Seattle 23. Seattle 27, Golden State 23.

ABA Results

Wednesday's Games

San Diego 115, Utah 103 (Jones 24, Lamar 23, Boone 22, Malone 21).

Denver 148, New York 114 (Green 31, Beck 18, O'Leary 18, Solomon 18).

Memphis 114, St. Louis 107 (Carter 30, Williams 27, Barnes 23, Lewis 20).

